

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

WITH
TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6*½*d.



SYMPATHY: A SKETCH AT THE LODGE GATE, CAMDEN PLACE, CHISELHURST.—SEE PAGE 18.

BIRTHS.

On the 25th ult., at the Palace, Exeter, the wife of the Bishop of Exeter, of a son.
 On the 24th ult., at 92, Lexham-gardens, Lady Beaufort, of a daughter.
 On the 29th ult., at 10, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Hayes, of a daughter.
 On the 1st inst., at 32, Bruton-street, the Lady Clinton, of a son.
 On the 25th ult., at 8, Wilton-crescent, the Lady Victoria Fisher, of a daughter.
 On the 29th ult., at 10, Wemyss-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Lady Hayes, of a daughter.
 On the 30th ult., at Beaconsfield, Kilvinside, Glasgow, the wife of J. B. Fleming, of a daughter.
 On the 25th ult., at 12, Earlsfort-terrace, Dublin, the Lady Plunket, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd ult., at Sweet River, Westmoreland, Jamaica, by the Rev. H. Clarke, jun., William Anglin Tate, Esq., of Bluefields, to Edith Maria, youngest daughter of the late Captain Charles Morton, R.N.

On the 26th ult., at St. Barnabas, Kensington, by the Rev. R. Bowen Jenkins, M.A., cousin of the bride, Rector of Llanfynach, Breconshire, assisted by the Rev. D. G. L. Browne, B.A., Curate of St. Barnabas, the Rev. William Cynog Davies, B.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Cardigan, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Jenkins, Esq., of Cilbroughau, Cardiganshire.

DEATHS.

On April 30, at Penang, Straits Settlements, Florence Amelia Hewett, of H.M. Indian Navy, aged 19 years and 8 months.

On April 26, at his residence, St. Minian's, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, the Hon. George Ward Cole, Commander Royal Navy, and Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils, in his 86th year.

On the 19th ult., at The Vicarage (the house of her cousin), White Colne, Essex, Emily Maria Whalley, of Clapham-common, Surrey, in the 45th year of her age.

On May 7, at St. Minian's, Brighton, Victoria, Australia, Farquhar McCrae, aged 28, barrister-at-law, fourth and only surviving son of the late Hon. George Ward Cole, Commander Royal Navy, Member of the Executive and Legislative Councils.

On the 27th ult., at his residence, 23, Queen's-gate-gardens, London, the Right Hon. Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., P.C., aged 63 years.

On May 9, at Valparaiso, Chile, Catharine, widow of the late Admiral Simpson, Chilean Navy, in her 65th year.

On the 29th ult., at 106, St. Paul's-road, Canonbury, Sarah, the beloved wife of William Keat, aged 66 years.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

SUNDAY, JULY 6.

Fourth Sunday after Trinity. Old Midsummer Day.
 Morning Lessons: 1 Sam. xii.; Acts xiii.; 1-26. Evening Lessons: 1 Sam. xiii. or Ruth i.; Matt. i. 18.
 St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., 3.15 p.m., and 7 p.m.
 St. James's, noon, probably Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.

MONDAY, JULY 7.

Fête Française and Fancy Fair for French Hospital, &c., at Albert Hall; the Comédie Française to assist (two days); 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 Royal Institution, general monthly meeting, 5 p.m.
 Hospital for Incurables, Putney, first stone of new wing to be laid by the Prince of Wales, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, JULY 8.

British Orphan Asylum, Slough, elections, City Terminus Hotel.
 Horticultural Society: Rose and Pelargonium Show, 1 p.m.
 Society of Biblical Archaeology, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. Hormuzd Rassam on his Excavations and Discoveries in Assyria; M. E. Naville on the Decree of Pharaoh Toten in favour of Ramses II. and Ramses III.).

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

Literary Fund, 3 p.m.
 Royal Academy of Music, Students' Orchestral Concert, St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
 Royal Normal College for the Blind, Annual Prize Festival; the Prince and Princess of Wales to be present.
 Royal Horticultural Society, Evening Fête; Electric Lighting Exhibition, &c., 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, JULY 10.

Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.
 Historical Society, 8 p.m. (Baron N. C. de Bogoushevsky on the English in Moscow during the Sixteenth Century; Rev. R. Pennington on the Holy Roman Empire, &c.).
 Church Schoolmasters' Benevolent Institution, bazaar, Willis's Rooms (three days).
 Archery Meeting, Crystal Palace (two days).

FRIDAY, JULY 11.

Marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Kent, the Queen's parents.
 SATURDAY, JULY 12.

Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
 National Rifle Association, Wimbleton: Camp formed.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.	WIND.	Movement in Miles.	In.
	Barometer corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.				
					Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Minimum, read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Inches.	°	°	°	1-10	°		
June 22	29.855	55.2	45.0	.71	8	63.0	52.0	W. WSW.
23	29.802	51.0	45.6	.75	9	62.2	47.8	WSW. SSW. SW.
24	29.691	53.6	45.5	.84	5	62.3	47.8	S. W. WNW.
25	29.585	52.7	47.9	.85	6	60.7	49.4	SSW. WSW. W.
26	29.696	53.1	51.8	.96	10	63.3	47.1	WSW. SSW. S.
27	29.634	59.5	55.4	.87	8	68.8	52.0	SSW. S.
28	29.832	59.3	51.2	.76	5	63.4	56.0	S. SW. WSW.

Dew.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:-

Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.789 29.838 29.581 29.549 29.734 29.836 29.770
 Temperature of Air .. 57.9° 68.6° 58.2° 53.9° 63.7° 63.8° 60.2°
 Temperature of Evaporation .. 52.0° 52.6° 51.8° 52.6° 59.1° 57.0°
 Direction of Wind .. WSW. SW. SW. S. SSW. SSW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 12.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 22	3 45	4 5	4 28	4 19	5 8	5 27

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr.

HENRY IRVING.

MONDAY, JULY 7. THE LYONS MAIL, at 8.15—Dubosc and Lesurque—Mr.

Iring, Miss Ellen Terry.

TUESDAY, JULY 8. CHARLES I., at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9 (Miss Terry's Benefit), HAMLET, at 7.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.

THURSDAY, JULY 10. LADY OF LYONS, at 8.30—Mr. Irving, Miss Ellen Terry.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, and SATURDAY, JULY 12. THE BELLS, at 8.30—Mr. Irving.

MORNING PERFORMANCE—HAMLET, SATURDAY, JULY 19, (by special desire).

Box-Office open from Ten to Five, where full casts of the plays can be obtained and seats booked for all parts of the house, except Pit and Gallery.

LYCEUM.—BENEFIT of MISS TERRY, WEDNESDAY

NEXT, JULY 9, when the Tragedy of HAMLET will be played. Hamlet, Mr.

Irving: Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.

£100 REWARD." New First Part. After which, OUR CALICO BALL, a Musical Sketch, by Mr. Corney Grabin. Concluding with BACK FROM INDIA, a New Second Part. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight. Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s. and 6s. ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE WORLD-FAMED

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS.

The Oldest-Established and the most Popular Entertainment in the Universe, the present being their

FOURTEEN CONSECUTIVE YEAR AT ST. JAMES'S HALL, in one continuous Season, without the break of a single lawful night throughout the entire period.

EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT:

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, SATURDAYS, THREE AND EIGHT,

all the year round.

Fanteus, &c.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. No charge for Programmes.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery

is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wass, Superintendent of the Gallery.

THE CAUCASUS, CRIMEA, RUSSIA, ITALY, &c.—

EXHIBITION of WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS by Signor PREMAZZI, Professor of Fine Arts at the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg, NOW ON VIEW at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 161, Piccadilly, Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The NINETEEN-SECOND EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 5, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. ALFRED D. FEIFF, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dusk, Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 53 ft. by 2 ft., with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION of MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879.

The Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Kilburn, opened on Monday last, is very suggestive. We are now in the first week of July. The ground upon which the Show was located up to a very late period had been so saturated with rain as, according to a witness of large experience, to have exceeded the mud-field of Balaklava in the earlier period of the Crimean War. By dint of incredible labour this disagreeable state of things was sufficiently overcome to limit within tolerable bounds the inconvenience to which visitors were exposed on the opening day. The weather was then genial, but the attendance was not numerous. Since Monday we have seen what we have seen, and it has cast us upon speculative inquiries as to, we will not say the probabilities, but the possibilities, of the coming harvest. The prospect before us is not calculated to raise enthusiastic anticipations. A late crop is certain, whether it will prove to be an abundant one is by no means so. The atmospheric conditions of the first seven months of the year have, in agricultural as well as in other respects, been abnormally trying. Hot weather during this month and August may yet redeem the effects of the cold and wet which may be said to have prevailed in this country, with very few and trivial exceptions, from the beginning of the year. But time is rapidly on the wing, and, unless a decided change takes place within a few days, it can hardly be hoped even by the most sanguine that the agricultural produce of 1879 will much exceed, even if it equals, that of either of the preceding seasons.

We need a bountiful harvest, more especially in bread-stuffs, if only for the sake of our public Revenue. The decrease of both our Customs and Excise Duties in the quarter ended June 30, as compared with that of the same period last year, is serious; and, although more than made up for by the increase accruing on the Property and Income Tax, indicates, after every modification of the result by temporary circumstances has been taken into consideration, if not a declining, at any rate a still languid, state of industry and trade. Things may not be quite so bad as they have been, nor so bad as, at first blush, they would seem to be. But neither here, nor in our Colonies, nor in India, nor on the Continent of Europe, have there sprung up as yet any unmistakable symptoms of revival. It is true that the public Revenue may fail to show a favourable progress in trade and commerce for several months after such a revival has set in; but collateral evidence does not at present yield much support to the inference that day dawn is approaching, and it is quite possible that the alteration of tariffs in a protectionist direction in some of the largest States of Europe will, for a time at least, intensify the difficulties with which we are struggling. A "roaring" time of prosperity, therefore, even if it were desirable, must be regarded as afar off, and for individuals as well as for the nation the chief weapon of defence is, and for some months to come will be, strictly economical expenditure. We must contract our outgoings if we would bring them down to a level with our incomings.

There would appear to be a growing disposition to look to the Imperial Parliament for a palliative, or perchance a remedy, for the financial deadlock which has overtaken us. With this view, the proposal is made to inquire into the causes of depression which now threatens the agricultural interest with extensive dislocation. Such an inquiry, if it did not excite fallacious hopes, might at least do no harm, and, by disclosing facts as they stand—and especially as they stand in relation one to another—might diffuse abroad much-needed knowledge. It cannot be doubted that there is much suffering among those whose vocation may be fairly described as agricultural. Farmers are being ruined. Landlords are, in not a few instances, returning to their tenants twenty or even twenty-five per cent. of the rent they have been accustomed to receive. Husbandry is rapidly being succeeded by stock-feeding. Under present conditions, no Tenant Farmer can hold his own. Such, at least, is the allegation, and, in a great degree, we believe it to be true. The remedy, however, is not within the reach of direct legislative power. The fact is that our present land system has outgrown its capacities. Farming, as a business, does not stand upon the same basis, nor is it governed by the same laws, as it would be if regulated exclusively by commercial principles. It will have to come back, or rather to be pushed forward, to these conditions, before it will prosper, and it is better for both landlords and tenants, to say nothing of the country

consequence of the bad weather, postponed. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway visited her Majesty. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duke of Cambridge have lunched with her Majesty; and his Excellency Lord Odo Russell, and Lady Odo Russell and Mlle. De Perpigna, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Lady Lucy Hicks-Beach, and Lady Susan Melville have dined with her Majesty.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway returned to town on Wednesday morning from Windsor Castle upon the conclusion of his visit to the Queen.

Sir John Mellor (late Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench) has been sworn a member of the Privy Council. The Queen has conferred the Victoria Cross upon Major (now Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Hans Garrett Moore, of the 88th Regiment, for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of Private Giese, of the Frontier Armed Mounted Police, on the occasion of the action with the Gaikas, near Komha, on Dec. 29, 1877. Her Majesty has appointed General Bates to be a K.C.B.

The Queen's State Concert will take place on the 16th inst. at Buckingham Palace.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales was present at the christening of Captain and Mrs. Arthur Paget's son at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, yesterday week, and stood sponsor to him, and afterwards lunched with Captain and Mrs. A. Paget at their residence in Halkin-street West. The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Princess Frederica of Hanover, went to Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte recital at St. James's Hall. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a conversazione given by the President and Council of the Royal Colonial Institute at South Kensington Museum. Her Royal Highness visited the Queen on Saturday last. The Prince of Wales, with the Duke of Edinburgh, were present at Mr. Gye's operatic concert by the artists of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, at the Royal Albert Hall. His Royal Highness dined in the evening with his Royal Highness the Master and the Elder Brethren of Trinity House. The Princess went to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Their Royal Highnesses, accompanied by Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales, attended Divine service at the International Agricultural Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society at Kilburn. The Dean of Westminster officiated. On Monday the Prince and Princess visited the show, and remained to luncheon. The Prince presided at a dinner given to Admiral of the Fleet the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, at the Pall-mall Restaurant. On Tuesday his Royal Highness again went to the show and presided at a meeting of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and afterwards lunched there. In the evening the Prince was present at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London, at the Mansion House, to the president and members of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. The Prince and Princess have visited the Empress Eugénie. The evening party announced to be given by their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House was unavoidably postponed.

The Prince and Princess have consented to be present at the annual prize festival of the Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the Blind, Upper Norwood, on Wednesday next, and the Princess will present the prizes and diplomas; and they have appointed the 18th inst. for the opening of the newly-erected great hall in connection with the North London Collegiate School for Girls, in the Camden-road. The Prince has become a patron of the Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society and has contributed twenty guineas to its funds. His Royal Highness presided at the annual dinner of the West London Hospital at Willis's Rooms. Subscriptions to the amount of £1550 were announced, including a donation of 100 guineas from the Prince. On Thursday afternoon, the 17th inst., the Prince will lay the foundation-stone of the new building now being erected as an extension of the Hospital for Consumption, Brompton.

The Duke of Edinburgh and the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House gave a dinner on Saturday last at Trinity House to meet the Prince of Wales. Amongst the company, numbering 106, were Prince Leopold, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen. The Duchess of Edinburgh, accompanied by the Duke, opened a bazaar on Tuesday at the Cannon-street Hotel in aid of the North-Eastern Hospital for Children. An address was presented to the Duchess, to which the Duke responded, and announced that the Duchess would become a patroness.

Prince Louise of Lorne has sent a contribution of £60 to the Stafford House South African Aid Fund.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday last. The Duchess of Edinburgh joined them there.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and Princess Frederica of Hanover have dined with the Hon. Arthur and Lady Emily Walsh at their residence in Berkeley-square. On Sunday the Grand Duchess, with the Duke and Duchess of Teck and Princess Frederica of Hanover were present during a sermon preached at the Royal military chapel, Wellington Barracks, St. James's Park, by the Rev. F. J. Ponsonby, of St. Mary Magdalene's, Munster-square, in aid of the funds of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The drummers of the first battalion Coldstream Guards and first battalion Scots Guards, with the band of the Grenadier Guards, took part in the service. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway dined with Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn on Saturday last at his residence in Berkeley-square. The Crown Prince passed Sunday and Monday on a visit to Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave at Strawberry-hill. The Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury on Tuesday at their residence in Arlington-street.

Lord Hylton and the Countess of Dunraven arrived at Mersham House, their seat in Surrey, on Saturday last, from Rome. They were received with every demonstration of welcome, the village being gay with floral arches and banners. Their carriage was drawn by the people through the village to the house. The school children were ranged in front of the school, and an address was presented, and responded to by the bridegroom.

The annual fancy-dress ball for the benefit of the Royal Caledonian Asylum and the Royal Scottish Hospital took place at Willis's Rooms yesterday week, under the patronage of the ladies of the leading Scottish families. In consequence of the Court mourning for Prince Louis Napoleon, who was present at the gathering last year, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway were prevented from attending the ball. The boys and girls of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, numbering 110, preceded by the Duke of Athole and other patrons, the boys being headed by the juvenile band and pipers, marched round the ball-room. His Excellency the Chinese Minister and various other Orientals were present, attired in their national

costumes. The Marchioness of Abergavenny's band of "gitanos" was the great attraction of the ball. The Countess of Galloway had a Highland quadrille. As at the recent Yorkshire ball, a lively effect was produced by the tambourines, castanets, &c., carried by some of the ladies. About 700 guests assembled.

FASHIONABLE MARRIAGES.

The marriage of Captain Frederick Gustavus Burnaby, Royal Horse Guards, and Miss Elizabeth A. F. Hawkins-Whitshed, only child of the late Sir St. Vincent Bentinck Hawkins-Whitshed, Bart., of Killincarrick, in the county of Wicklow, was celebrated last week by special license at St. Peter's Church, Onslow-gardens, as briefly announced in a large portion of our last issue. The entrances to the church and the reserved portion for the wedding party were kept by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Horse Guards, and troopers of the regiment lined the centre aisle. The band of the regiment, under Mr. C. Godfrey, filled the north gallery. The bridegroom came, accompanied by Captain the Hon. Oliver Montagu, his best man. The bride arrived at four o'clock, and was received by her cousin, Mr. Arthur Bentinck, who gave her away. The bride wore a gown of white satin duchesse, trimmed with Brussels point and fringes of orange-blossoms, and over a wreath of orange-blossoms a large tulle veil. Her jewels were a tiara of diamonds, a present from the bridegroom, and a diamond bracelet and pendant, the gifts of her mother. The bridesmaids were the Ladies Madeline and Blanche Keith-Falconer, Miss Venetia Bentinck, Miss Benita Pollard, Miss Greta Erskine, Miss Rhita Hancock, and Miss May Des Vœux. They wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with Indian muslin, Breton lace, and bunches of roses; and mob caps of Indian muslin, also trimmed with Breton lace and roses and maiden-hair fern. Each also wore a crystal locket with gold double horseshoes, bearing the names of "Lizzie" and "Fred" respectively, and gold borders of turquoise blue enamel, the gift of the bridegroom. As the bridal procession passed up the aisle the military band played Mendelssohn's march from "Athalia." The officiating clergy were the Hon. and Rev. F. E. C. Byng, Vicar of St. Peter's; the Rev. J. Harward J. Handcock, Vicar of Woodlands, uncle of the bride; the Rev. Teignmouth Shore; and the Rev. Nicholas J. Devereux, cousin of the bride. The breakfast was given at Bailey's Hotel, South Kensington. Covers were laid for 300 guests. Shortly before six o'clock Captain Burnaby and his bride took their departure, and in the evening left for the Continent. The bride's travelling costume was of drab cashmere and satin with white chip hat trimmed with white ostrich feathers. The wedding presents were very numerous. The bride's Irish tenantry gave a silver centrepiece. The Prince of Wales sent Captain Burnaby a Benares enamelled smoker's tray and a complete set of articles for the smoking-room. The bridegroom also received two chased and embossed double-handled silver bowls from the officers of his regiment, which bore an appropriate inscription.

A marriage is arranged between Mr. Lionel Fletcher, son of Lady Frances and the late Major-General E. C. Fletcher, of Kenward, Kent, and Miss Mary Stopford Sackville, daughter of Mrs. Stopford Sackville and the late Mr. W. B. Stopford Sackville, of Drayton House, Northamptonshire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Court of Common Council has unanimously agreed to an address of condolence to the Empress Eugénie.

A new line of railway from the Swiss Cottage, St. John's wood, to West Hampstead, was opened on Monday.

Sixty Bradfield schoolmen dined together in Willis's Rooms on Monday, under the presidency of Lord Selborne.

The anniversary meeting of the Infant Orphan Asylum at Wanstead was held on Thursday week, under the presidency of the Earl of St. Germans.

The amended faculty to make St. Paul's-churchyard at the eastern portion a garden with a fountain will be forthwith issued and the alterations completed.

Lord Beaconsfield was on Tuesday presented with the freedom of the Grocers' Company, in accordance with a resolution passed more than four years ago.

Her Majesty's Judges were entertained yesterday week at the Mansion House by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, who invited a distinguished company to meet their Lordships.

A bazaar, in aid of the Mission to Italians in London, under the patronage of many distinguished persons, was opened yesterday in the Grosvenor Hall, 200, Buckingham Palace-road. It will be continued to-day.

Cardinal Manning presided on Monday evening over the annual meeting of the Westminster Diocesan Education Fund, which educates some 25,000 children in the schools and orphanages under its auspices. Among the speakers was the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Belmore's Committee, which has been considering the bill of the Metropolitan and Metropolitan District Railways for the completion of the inner circle and the construction of an extension to Whitechapel, have unanimously passed the preamble of that measure.

Miss Leigh, who has founded a Mission Home and Christian Association for Young Englishwomen in Paris, addressed a numerous assembly upon the details of her work on Tuesday afternoon at the town house of the Archbishop of York, in Grosvenor-gardens. The Duchess of Teck was present.

There will be a grand rose and pelargonium show in the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington next Tuesday, including a special display of roses by Messrs. William Paul and Son. The band of the Royal Horse Guards will play during the show.

Mr. Cross, M.P., the Home Secretary, presided last Saturday at the formal opening of the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, established as a memorial to the late Dr. Parkes, and having for its object the diffusion of a practical knowledge of sanitary science. The right hon. gentleman and Lord Cranbrook spoke in strong terms in favour of the movement for the improvement of the social, moral, and physical condition of the masses.

The 62nd annual dinner of the friends of the German Society of Benevolence was held on Tuesday evening at the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, his Excellency Count Karolyi, the Austrian and Hungarian Ambassador, occupying the chair.—A home founded by the Association of German Governesses at 16, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, was on Tuesday formally opened by the German Ambassador, Count Münster.

The annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute was held last Saturday at the rooms, 15, Strand—the Duke of Manchester presiding. Mr. Frederick Young read the report of the council, which stated that the institute had made highly satisfactory progress during the year. Colonel Alcock expressed, on behalf of the members, their warm sympathy with the Empress Eugénie. The number of Fellows belonging to the institute is 918, of whom 215 were elected in the past year.

On Monday the forty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Statistical Society was held at the society's rooms—Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, the retiring president, in the chair. The report of the council states that the society continues to maintain the position it had obtained in respect to the number of its members and its power to fulfil the objects for which it was established.

Mr. Paget, the magistrate at the Wandsworth Police Court, on Monday, in deciding a case of assault committed in a railway-carriage of the South-Western line, which was greatly over-crowded, said this "abominable practice" of compelling many more persons to travel in a railway-carriage than the carriage could accommodate prevailed on all the metropolitan lines, and frequently gave rise to cases such as that before him. He fined the defendant 40s.

The thirteenth annual flower show of the Society for Promoting Window Gardening among the Working Classes in Westminster was held on Tuesday afternoon in, by permission of Dean Stanley, the College Garden, Great College-street. Lord Shaftesbury distributed the prizes.—The Twickenham Horticultural and Cottage Garden Society held its annual flower show on Wednesday at the Lebanon Grounds, Twickenham, by permission of Mr. William Cunard.

There was a Royal fête day at the Crystal Palace last Saturday. The weather was brilliant, and the company more than ordinarily numerous. There was a show of roses, under the auspices of the National Rose Society, in the nave, and there were concerts, sports, and pastimes in abundance; but the chief attraction to the assembled thousands was the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duchess of Edinburgh, and a select party of their friends.

The committee appointed at a public meeting, under the auspices of which upwards of £25,000 was collected for the relief of the sufferers by the Haydock Colliery explosion in June, 1878, applied to the Court of Chancery last Saturday for sanction to a scheme for applying the balance of the fund. As it will take nearly twenty years to expend the money in the way intended by the subscribers, and about £23,000 remain unspent, the Court was asked to allow a trust to be created. The application was granted.

At Grosvenor House on Monday the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Drinking-Fountain and Cattle-Trough Association was held, under the presidency of the Duke of Manchester. The report of the society, although asking for increased funds, was, on the whole, favourable. The number of new fountains and troughs during the year exceeded that of any previous year, making the number now erected in London 392. The expenditure was about £5000. Among the speakers were the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Marquis of Hertford, and Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.

The annual meeting of the Coffee Public-Houses Association was held last Saturday at Grosvenor House—the Duke of Westminster presiding. The report, moved by Mr. Cowper-Temple, showed that the progress of the movement had been most satisfactory. They had, however, only about £80 in hand, while the expenditure to be met was estimated at £800. Mr. Arthur Mills, M.P., Mr. Ernest Hart, Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and Sir Charles Trevelyan addressed the meeting; and it was resolved to summon a conference of the various societies engaged in the movement.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council, held at the Guildhall on Thursday week, the Lord Mayor presiding, the Court sealed bonds for £184,000, bearing interest at 3½ per cent per annum, in connection with the new fruit and vegetable market, Billingsgate Market, and the Holborn Valley improvement. After a long sitting with closed doors on a matter connected with the Remembrancer's department, the Court proceeded to elect the Controller, an important office rendered vacant by the retirement, after forty years' service, of Mr. Ferdinand Brand. There were nine candidates. Mr. John A. Brand, the nephew of the late Controller and for some years his chief clerk, was elected.

Lord Aberdare distributed the prizes and certificates at the London School of Medicine for Women on Thursday week, and, with Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., and Mrs. Westlake, expressed his great satisfaction at the progress made by the movement which the school represents.—Last Saturday his Lordship presided at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which was held in St. James's Hall. The resolutions were spoken to by Cardinal Manning, Bishop Claughton, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Mr. Sydney Buxton, and others. Lady Burdett-Coutts was present. The past year was said to be a successful one, although, in consequence of the bad times, the expenditure had exceeded the revenue.

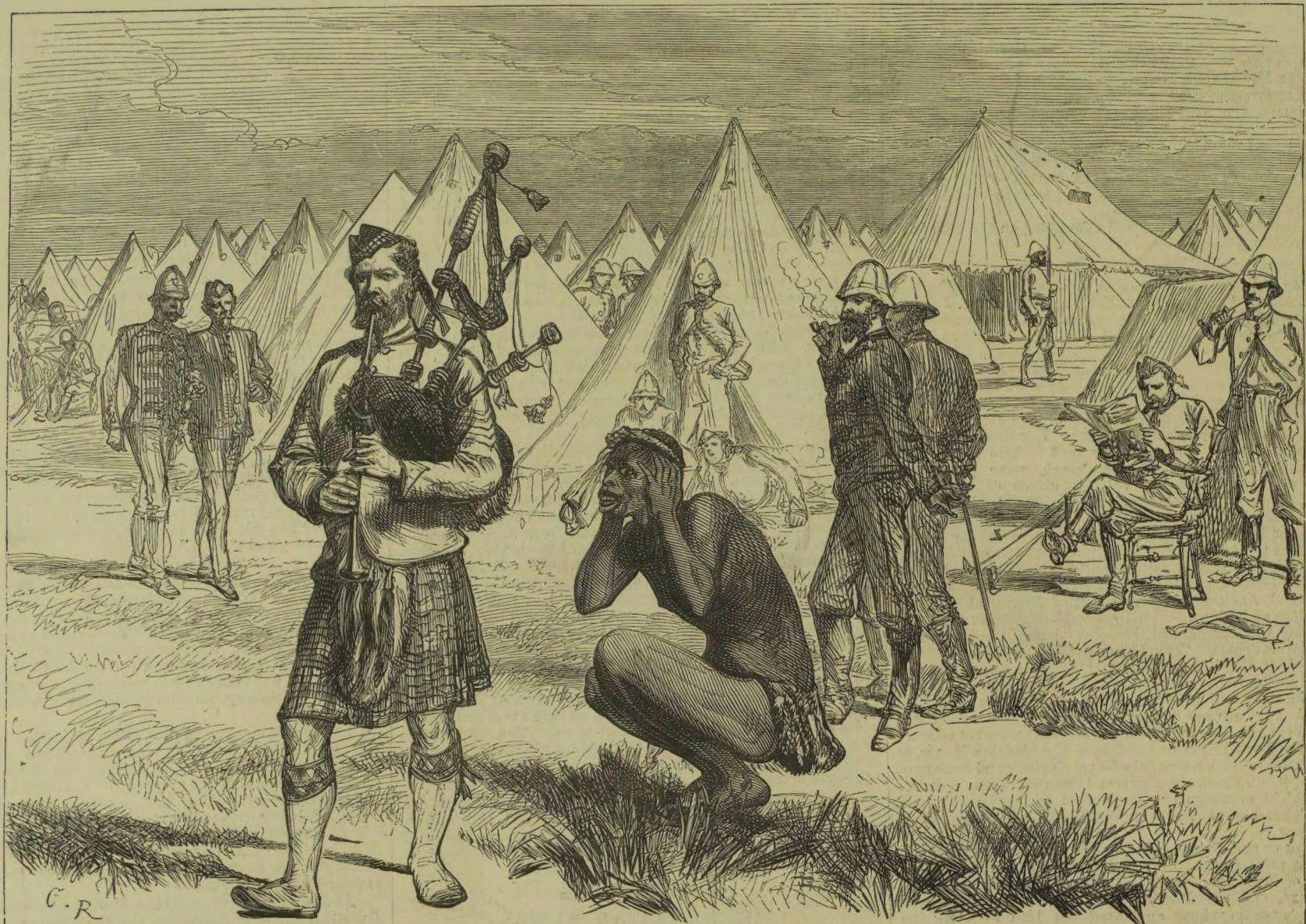
There were 2427 births and 1272 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 78, whereas the deaths were 103 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death rate from all causes declined to 18·3, the lowest rate that has prevailed in London since the middle of September last. The deaths included 8 from smallpox, 76 from measles, 45 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 40 from whooping-cough, 19 from different forms of fever. In Greater London 2953 births and 1482 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 56·5 deg., or 5·2 deg. below the average. The duration of registered bright sunshine in the week was 27·3 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 115·9 hours.

A case was raised in the Queen's Bench yesterday week which involved the question of the right of the London School Board to borrow money, the alternatives being to issue precepts for the full amount required to cover the expenditure of the year. The Judges decided that the Board had the power to borrow money if the rates were insufficient to meet their expenses for the time being.—The Board have invited and have received tenders for the erection of five additional new schools in different parts of the metropolis, at an outlay of about £50,000. The lowest tenders for the several new schools proposed to be erected by the Board are £14,243 for a school in Cranbrook-road; £12,516 for a school in Duncombe-road, Upper Holloway; £9424 for a school in Wenlock-road, Hackney; £8271 for a school in Tothills-road; and £1989 for a school in Glengall-road.

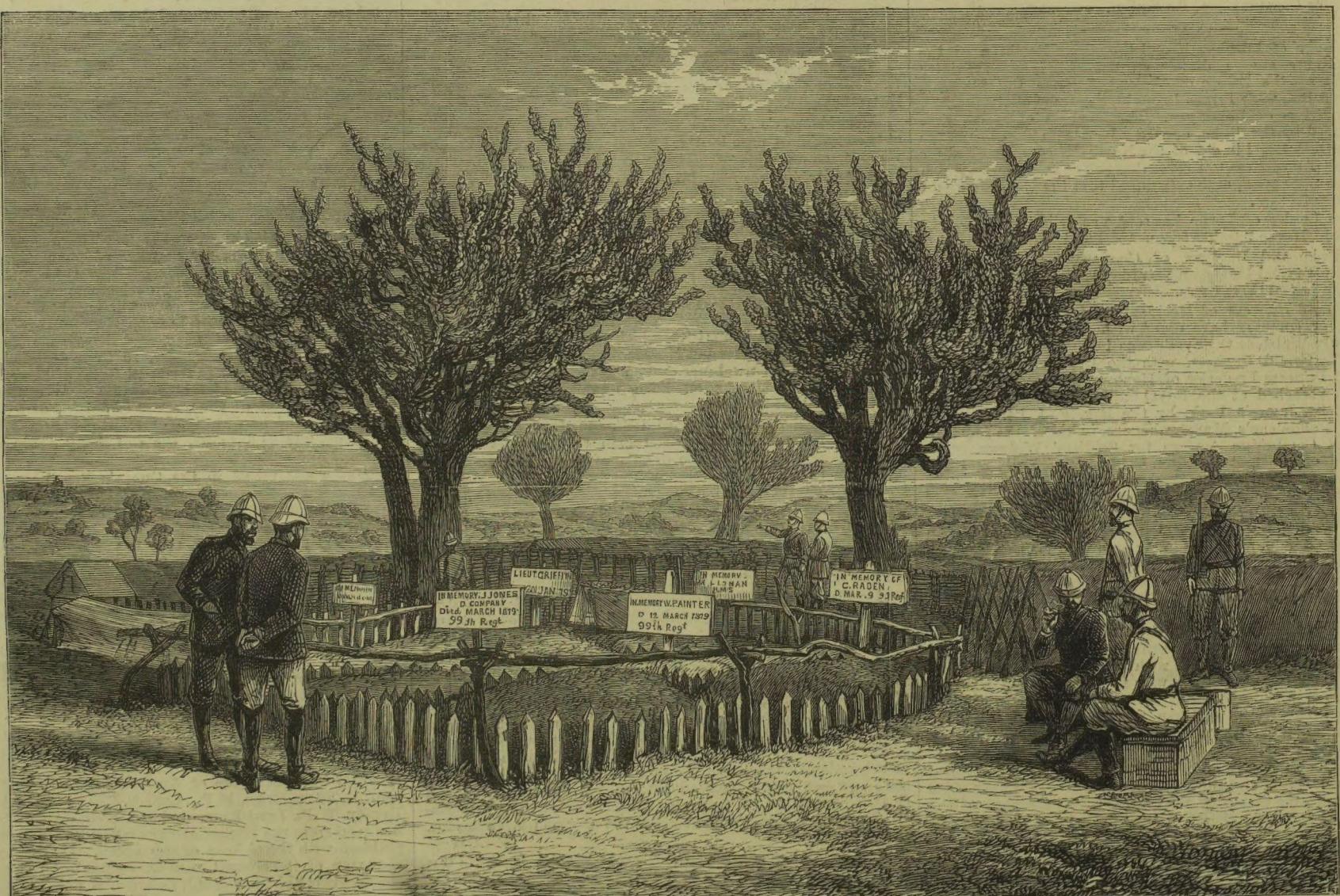
Last Saturday afternoon the annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union was held at the College Hall, Westminster. Dean Stanley presided; and amongst the other speakers were the Duke of Abercorn, Mr. S. Morley, M.P., Lord E. Fitzmaurice, M.P., Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Lord F. Hervey, M.P., Lord Reay, and Mr. Hodgson Pratt. A letter was read from the Earl of Derby stating that he entirely sympathised with the objects of the union. Mr. Hodgson Pratt, chairman of the council, read an abstract of the seventeenth annual report of the council, in which a detailed account was given of the work of the union during the past year. The total number of clubs now affiliated to the union is 483, and they contain over 72,000 members. The Duke of Abercorn presented an elegantly-chased silver cup, the gift of his Grace, for proficiency in swimming, to the representative of the Putney Club, by whom the prize had been won in a competition promoted by the union.

S K E T C H E S O F T H E Z U L U W A R.

SEE PAGE 6.



EVENING PROMENADE WITH THE ROYAL SCOTS FUSILIERS AT LANDMAN'S DRIFT.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.



GRAVES OF MEN OF THE 99TH REGIMENT AT FORT PEARSON.



THE ZULU WAR: "READY!" AT GENERAL NEWDIGATE'S HEAD-QUARTERS, LANDMAN'S DRIFT.—SEE PAGE 6.
A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

THE ZULU WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, contributes two Sketches of the camp of Major-General Newdigate at Landman's Drift, where the division commanded by that General, and accompanied by Lord Chelmsford with his head-quarters Staff, remained till May 28, removing on that day to Kopje Allein. These two places, with Conference Hill, which was at the same time occupied by Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, form a triangle in the Utrecht district of the Transvaal territory, bordering on the western frontier of Zululand, and separated from it by the Blood River, a tributary of the Buffalo, their junction being at Rorke's Drift. The isolated rocky hill named the Kopje Allein, which commands a drift or ford over the Blood River, on the main road from Utrecht into the Zulu country, is the most advanced position yet held, preparatory to the invasion of Cetewayo's kingdom. Major-General Newdigate's division consists of the 2nd Battalions of the 21st Fusiliers and 21st Foot, the 58th, and the 94th; the Cavalry Brigade, under Major-General F. Marshall, composed of the King's Dragoon Guards, 17th Lancers, and Lonsdale's Horse; the Artillery, under Colonel Reilly, C.B., M and N Batteries, 6th Brigade R.A., a Gatling Battery, and two companies of Sappers, under Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison, Acting Quartermaster-General.

One of our Artist's Sketches in camp shows the evening promenade in front of the tents of the Royal Scots Fusiliers (21st regiment of the Line) to the rousing strains of their kilted "pipe major." This takes place almost daily before the officers' dinner-time, when friendly visits are exchanged from tent to tent, and there is an hour of social relaxation. It is to be hoped that bag-pipe music is equally agreeable to the Englishmen and to the Scotchmen in that part of the camp. It is the only music in the division.

The second Illustration is that of troops practising the manoeuvres which belong to the defence of this fortified camp against a possible attack. Every morning, an hour before daybreak, they are exercised in striking the tents and occupying their allotted positions on the parapet, which is lined by half the men, in single rank, while the other half stand in support; each company having its own allotted position. The second battalion of the 21st, and the 58th Regiment, can strike their tents and occupy their positions in less than two minutes after the order being given. They are constantly practised also in volley-firing by sections. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Pole Collingwood, commanding the 21st or Royal Scots Fusiliers, has been placed in command of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, consisting of the 24th and 94th Regiments.

While at Fort Pearson, on the Lower Tugela river, soon after his arrival in Natal, our Special Artist made a Sketch of the graveyard in which are buried a few soldiers of the 99th Regiment, who died there in March last. This furnishes another Illustration of the Zulu War.

With reference to the war against the insurgent Basuto chief Morosi, in the mountain region west of Natal, around the sources of the Orange river, an Illustration of his formidable natural stronghold appeared in our last. It was from a Sketch by Mr. Watermeyer, of Graaf Reinet, in the Cape Colony.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

In Saturday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the general debate on M. Ferry's Education Bill was brought to a close, and it was decided by a large majority to proceed to the discussion of the separate clauses of the measure. On Monday the Chamber declared urgency for M. Ferry's Bill, the effect of which decision is that a single reading suffices to procure the definitive adoption of the Bill. The Chamber then proceeded with the discussion of the measure, negatived the counter-project of MM. Langle and Mitchell, Bonapartists, and afterwards rejected, by 350 votes against 176, the Bill submitted as a substitute by M. Bardoux, who proposed to restore to the State the right of conferring degrees, but to concede to religious confraternities the liberty to teach under State control.

A special requiem mass for the late Prince Louis Napoleon was on Thursday week celebrated in the Church of St. Augustin, at Paris, and was attended by Prince Jerome Napoleon, accompanied by his sons, Princess Mathilde, the ex-Queen of Spain, the members of the diplomatic body, and all the Bonapartist notabilities. A meeting of Bonapartist Senators and Deputies was held on Monday in Paris, when M. Rouher read the will of Prince Louis Napoleon. The Empress has asked that this document should not be published; but some of the papers give an outline of its contents, from which it appears that the Prince requests his mother to afford to Prince Victor her heartiest co-operation in the event of his having to sustain the burden of the Empire. M. Ferdinand Barrot and Prince Murat were deputed by the meeting to communicate these documents to Prince Napoleon. M. Rouher declined to undertake the commission on the ground that he had now determined to take no further active part in political life. Prince Napoleon, on receiving the communication, simply acknowledged its reception.

SPAIN.

King Alfonso presided on Monday at a meeting of the members of the Academy of History, Madrid, held to commemorate the foundation of that institution, and in the course of his address said that the members of the Academy should direct their efforts to fostering a proper appreciation of the greatness of the Spanish people as illustrated by their past history, and to developing the national patriotism. "After having ruled the world," added his Majesty, "it now suffices for Spain to rule herself."

Thursday week being the anniversary of the death of the late Queen Mercedes, a solemn service was celebrated in the chapel at the Escurial, where the remains of the late Queen were placed. The King and the Royal family were present at this service, which was celebrated by the Primate of Spain.

The Marquis Orozco, Minister of Finance, on the same day presented the Estimates for 1879-80. The expenditure is put at over thirty-three millions sterling, and the probable revenue at thirty-two millions. The Estimates show an increase of expenditure, owing to the interest on the debt and the heavy army expenses. The Minister fixes the probable revenue at a higher sum than the returns for the current year, admitting a deficit on the Estimates as well as on the floating debt of the Treasury of over three millions sterling.

In consequence of the outbreak of yellow fever in Portugal, the Government has ordered the performance of three days' quarantine for all arrivals from that country.

ITALY.

After a debate extending over two months the Chamber of Deputies on Monday approved, by 257 against 96 votes, the Ministerial Railway Bill, which provides for the construction of 6020 kilometres of railways within a period of twenty-one years, at an annual expenditure on this account of 60,000,000f.

Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was on Thursday week conveyed in a Royal carriage and escorted by Royal cuirassiers to

the Quirinal Palace at Rome, and received by the King and Queen. Their Majesties have since entertained him at a State dinner, and the German Ambassador at Rome has given a diplomatic dinner in his honour.

BELGIUM.

The preamble of the Ministerial Financial Bill for an increase of taxation presented yesterday week in the Chamber of Deputies states that the proposed augmentations are estimated to yield to the Treasury an additional sum of 7,350,000f., whereas the deficit to be covered amounts to 12,000,000f. The Government, therefore, reserves to itself to propose, when expedient, the conversion of the 4½ per cent Rente.

The total cost of the new Palace of Justice at Brussels is estimated in the report addressed to the Chamber of Deputies at about 44,000,000f. It will still require five years to terminate the building.

HOLLAND.

The funeral of the late Prince of Orange took place on Thursday week at the Hague. The King and Princes Alexander and Frederick were chief mourners. One of the wreaths with which the coffin was covered was sent by the Empress Eugénie.

GERMANY.

The German Parliament on Thursday week agreed to a Government proposal for the acquisition of a site in the most fashionable part of Berlin, near the Victory Column, for the new Parliament Houses; and it was decided to refer the matter to the Budget Commission, and to await their report. The House also voted a sum of 400,000 marks for the completion of the national memorial of the war of 1870-1, erected on the lofty ridge of Niederwald, opposite Bingen. On the following day the Reichstag first passed, on a third reading, a bill for the construction of more railways in Alsace-Lorraine, and then resumed the everlasting tariff debate. The discussion chiefly hinged on those clauses of the bill referred to by the Tariff Commission, whose decisions as to the customs proposed by the Government on drugs, &c., glass and glass ware, paper and pasteboards, leads, zinc, and tin were hastily approved, with but few unimportant amendments.

The persistence with which Prince Bismarck insists upon his Tariff Bill being carried out in general accord with his own ideas has caused the resignation of Herr Hobrecht, the Finance Minister, of Dr. Friedenthal, the Minister of Agriculture, and of Dr. Falk.

DENMARK.

The Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna of Russia (Princess Dagmar) arrived at Copenhagen with her four children last Sunday, and was received by the members of the Royal family. Her Imperial Highness proceeded immediately to the Royal summer residence at Bernstoff.

RUSSIA.

A rescript, issued by special order of the Czar, has been sent to the local authorities in the rural districts of Russia, ordering them to take measures against agitators who traverse the country and incite the peasantry to disturbances by spreading false reports about an impending redistribution of land.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The change of Government in Egypt, which had been expected for some time, was made on Thursday week, as was stated in a portion of our last issue. The Khedive received in the morning an order from the Sultan requiring him to abdicate in favour of Prince Tewfik, and his Highness at once complied with the demand. From a *Daily News* telegram we learn that the proclamation of Prince Tewfik as Viceroy of Egypt, with the title of Tewfik I., was made at six o'clock in the evening at the citadel of Cairo, and salutes of 101 guns were fired simultaneously at Alexandria and Cairo.

A Constantinople telegram states that the Porte has addressed a despatch to the European Powers abolishing the iradé of 1873, which authorised the Khedive to conclude treaties with foreign Powers and to maintain an Egyptian army. The despatch adds that the Porte will exert its influence to restore the finances of Egypt and remove the abuses existing there.

The new Viceroy, Prince Mohamed Tewfik, is the eldest son of the deposed Khedive, and was born in 1852. He married, in January, 1873, Princess Emineh, daughter of the late Prince El Hamy Pasha, and has two sons, Prince Abbas Bey, born in 1874, and Prince Mehmet Ali Bey, born in 1876; and one daughter, Princess Nazlehan Hanem, born in 1877. Prince Tewfik was President of the Council at the recent coup d'état of the Khedive, but resigned that post immediately afterwards.

Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive, and his second and third sons, Princes Hussein and Hassan, started for Naples at six o'clock on Monday evening on board the Khedive's yacht Mahroussah. On their departure salutes were fired by an English and a French man-of-war.

AMERICA.

In the United States Senate on Wednesday week a concurrent resolution was introduced in favour of the complete remonetisation of silver. Mr. Burnside introduced a joint resolution stated that the people of the United States could not view without serious inquietude any attempt of the Powers of Europe to establish under their protection and domination a ship canal across the Isthmus of Panama, and that such action could not be regarded otherwise than as a manifestation of unfriendly disposition towards the United States. The two bills into which the vetoed Judicial Bill has been subdivided by the Democrats were reported on Thursday week in the House of Representatives. The Finance Committee of the Senate amended the Trade Dollar Bill passed by the House by providing that trade dollars shall only be received at bullion value. The Committee also struck out the stipulation that recoinage under the Act shall not be accounted part of the coinage of silver required by the present law, and it further decided not to report the bill until December next. The Senate yesterday week passed the Judicial Appropriation Bill; and the House of Representatives passed the Judicial Appropriation Bill without the clauses objected to by President Hayes; the bill prohibiting the payment of deputy-marshals at polls; and the joint resolution of the two Houses for entering into a further treaty with Mexico, with a view to preventing border troubles.

President Hayes on Monday approved the first Judicial Bill, voting supplies for courts, but vetoed the second bill, voting marshals' salaries, because of political restrictions. The House immediately voted on the question, "Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the President's objections?" The result was 83 to 63. There not being a two-thirds majority, the bill failed. The President visited the Capitol to attend the closing hours of the Session; but when the Senate Democrats attempted to pass a resolution closing the Session at four o'clock the Republicans objected, and the adjournment question was postponed until Tuesday. The President then sent to each House a special message suggesting that appropriations should be made for Marshals before the Session closed. The Senate, by 23 votes against 22, referred to the Finance Committee the resolution which was introduced in the Senate on the 25th ult. declaring in favour of the complete remonetisation of silver. The Session

of Congress closed on Tuesday afternoon, the *Times* correspondent at Philadelphia says, "to the intense satisfaction of the public, people being disgusted with the protracted political quarrel." Before separating both Houses passed, by large majorities, a Bill exempting salts of quinine and sulphate of quinine from Customs duties.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has given a farewell reception to the crew and officers of the Jeannette, which sails this week on her voyage of Arctic exploration, via Behring's Straits.

CANADA.

A telegram from Ottawa, dated June 26, states that the Hon. J. Macdonald, the Dominion Minister of Justice, and the Hon. C. Tupper, the Minister of Public Works, had sailed for England with the object, it is understood, of obtaining assistance from the Imperial Government for the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

INDIA.

Under a Royal salute, the equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales, presented to the city of Bombay by Sir Albert Sassoon, was on Thursday week unveiled by the Governor of Bombay, who came specially from Poonah to be present.

The *Times* weekly telegrams from India state that cholera is very prevalent among the troops which are returning from Afghanistan. One or two more murders by fanatics are reported. Sir John Strachey's financial circular of June 16 has not (the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* says) had the reassuring effect it was evidently intended to produce. It has been severely criticised by almost all papers; while the public generally look upon it as affording a further proof of the weakness of the present Government in matters of finance.

The Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana has forwarded one hundred guineas as the contribution of that colony to the Princess Alice (Darmstadt) Memorial Fund.

The Queen has granted unto Mr. John Nathaniel Westaway the office and place of Advocate-General of the Island of Jersey, in the room of Mr. George Helier Horman, deceased.

We learn by a *Daily News* telegram from Rangoon that Colonel Browne, the new British Resident in Burmah, has arrived at Mandalay. His gun and sword were detained at the Custom House for a short time, though ordinarily foreigners are allowed to land these without a pass.

A Bluebook has been issued containing the text of the Organic Statute for Eastern Roumelia. The statute is drawn up in French, and consists of fifteen chapters. The Bluebook also contains the text of the Sultan's decree ordering the execution of the Organic Statute, and of that appointing Aleko Pasha Governor-General of Eastern Roumelia.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Rè di Lahore," an Italian version of M. Massenet's "Le Roi de Lahore," was produced with great success on Saturday. The work was first brought out at Paris, in 1877, with a success beyond that achieved by any previous production of its composer. Of his skill as an orchestral writer previous mention has been made in reference to his characteristic "Suites" performed at Madame Viard-Louis's concerts and instrumental selections from "Le Roi de Lahore," and from his music to "Les Erinnyes," given at the Crystal Palace last year.

The original French book of "Le Roi de Lahore" was written by M. Louis Gallet, the Italian version having been adapted by Signor Zanardini, and the English text by Mr. Josiah Pittman. The scene is laid in India, and the action is supposed to take place at the period of the invasion of Lahore by the Sultan Mahmoud, in the eleventh century. The first act occurs in the Temple of Indra, whence Scindia, the Prime Minister of the King, endeavours to tempt away Nair, a priestess, who has a secret lover. This proves to be Alim, the King. The threat of Scindia's vengeance is fulfilled in the next act (in the encampment in the desert), in which he mortally wounds Alim in the encounter with the victorious Mussulman troops advancing on Lahore. Alim dies, and is received into the Indian Paradise. His request for renewed earthly existence is granted by Indra, the Indian Deity. This, however, is on condition of his returning to earth in an obscure position, and that his death shall be simultaneous with that of Nair. Accordingly, Alim reappears in the fourth act, and encounters Scindia surrounded by the splendours of the nuptial procession after his marriage with Nair. Alim's wrath and his upbraiding of his successful rival endanger his life, which is saved by the intervention of Timoor, the High Priest, and his associates, who shelter Alim in the temple. Nair also seeks refuge there, intending flight with her lover, but is pursued by Scindia and his followers, who prevent all escape. Nair, in despair, stabs herself, and thus involves the death of Alim. The back of the Temple opens, and discloses them, transfigured, in the Indian Paradise, at the feet of Indra.

The opera is preceded by an orchestral prelude, in which is some characteristic writing—with strong contrasts, and much picturesque instrumentation—several leading themes of the opera itself being anticipated. In the first act, the most noticeable pieces are a graceful chorus of priestesses, an effective duet for Nair and Scindia, and the finale, in which are some dramatic passages for the principals, and some good choral and orchestral writing. Much of the music of the second act is very characteristic in its illustration of the martial situation. Here occurs a pretty duet for Nair and Kaled, a young slave, and a pleasing romanza for the latter. The closing music of the act comprises some good declamatory passages for Nair, Alim, and Scindia, and a well-written duet for the first two, very expressive of the despair of the dying Alim and the grief of Nair.

The third act (the scene of the Indian Paradise) contains some of the best music in the opera; very charming indeed being the celestial march and chorus; while the incidental ballet-music is full of spirit and variety, a movement à la valse having specially pleased. The finale includes some good declamatory phrases in which Alim pleads for renewed life; another such instance being his long soliloquy at the opening of the fourth act, when finding himself before the palace formerly his. The following music, illustrating the rage of the deposed monarch and the usurper, is also very dramatic. An "Arioso," expressive of Scindia's love for Nair, called forth an enthusiastic encore. The incidental cortége music of this act is very striking in its quaintness of character and the brightness of its instrumentation, the finale containing some dramatic effects in its combination of chorus, solo voices, and orchestra.

The specialty of the last act is an important scene for Nair, and an effective duet for her and Alim; the opera closing with some passages expressive of the wrath of the baffled Scindia and some phrases of the previously heard celestial chorus.

The performance was throughout of great excellence. Mdlle. Turolla has scarcely yet appeared to so much advantage. In every important situation for Nair, that lady's vocalisation and acting were alike of a very high order, and

were so recognised, her fine delivery of the scene in the last act having produced a special impression. Signor Gayarré as Alim gave his music admirably, particularly the declamatory passages, above all that at the commencement of the fourth act, in which the singer elicited enthusiastic applause. Another specialty in the representation was the performance of M. Lassalle as Scindia, which character derived its utmost importance, vocally and dramatically, from the exceptional powers of the artist. In acting, gesture, and by-play nothing could be finer, while the music served to display the singer's rich baritone voice and highly cultivated style. In strong contrast to his impressive delivery of the declamatory passages was the sentiment with which the "Arioso" in the fourth act was rendered, the enthusiasm excited having been quite as much due to the executant as to the composer. Mdlle. Pasqua deserves favourable mention for her delivery of the "Romanza" in the second act and of the other incidental music for Kaled; Signori Silvestri and Capponi having contributed much to the general effect by their impressive singing respectively as the High Priest and Indra.

The opera has been mounted with that stage splendour which has for many years been specially associated with this establishment. Messrs. Dayes and Caney's scenery (particularly the view of the gardens of the Indian Paradise) is very beautiful, the costumes are superb in their rich variety and contrast, and the processional and ballet groupings are admirably arranged, the skilful dancing of Mdlle. Zucchi and the Mdlles. Reuter having been a feature herein. The energy and ability of Signor Vianesi were notably evidenced by the correctness of the performance ensured by his direction, and by his previous superintendence of the rehearsals. This gentleman, Signor Tagliafico (stage manager), and M. Hansen (director of the ballet arrangements) received a deserved tribute by being called before the curtain, a compliment that was paid to the principal singers on several occasions during the evening. "Il Rè di Lahore" was a decided success, and will doubtless prove attractive. It was announced for a second time on Thursday.

On Monday Rossini's "Semiramide" was given for the first time this season, the performance having included the brilliant vocalisation of Madame Adelina Patti in the florid bravura music of the title character, and the fine singing of Madame Scalchi as Arsace. These were special features in last year's performance of the opera, a novelty on Tuesday having been M. Gaillard's assumption of the part of Assur, in which that gentleman achieved a fresh success. The parts of Idreno and Oroe were filled, respectively, by Signori I. Corsi and Capponi.

A grand operatic concert was given at the Royal Albert Hall on Saturday afternoon, when a varied—but familiar—selection of music was rendered by some of the principal artists of the Royal Italian Opera. Among many effective performances were Madame Patti's fine singing in Gounod's "Ave Maria" (founded on a prelude by Bach), and her brilliant execution of the aria "Bel raggio" from Semiramide. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Edinburgh were present.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

"Lohergrin" was given here on Thursday week, with Madame Christine Nilsson as Elsa, and other characters, excepting that of Lohengrin, filled as in previous performances. On the occasion now referred to, M. Candidus sang with much success in his first assumption of the part of the hero of the opera, his declamation having been most successful in the later portions of the music. On Saturday Mdlle. Hamakers met with a deservedly favourable reception on her first appearance in England, as Margherita di Valois (in "Les Huguenots"), the florid music of which she sang with good execution and artistic style. The cast of the opera was, in other respects, as before. On Monday Madame Gerster appeared as Dinorah, it having been her first performance of that character here. Her brilliant vocalisation produced a great effect throughout the opera, particularly in the Shadow-song, which was enthusiastically encored. The part of Hoel was filled for the first time by M. Roudil, who maintained the good impression created by his previous performances as Rigoletto. He was much applauded in several instances, and encored in the Romance in the last act. The cast was efficiently completed by Signor Frapolli as Corentino, Mdlle. Tremelli as the principal Goatherd, and Mdlle. Lido, and Signori Franceschi and Tecchi in the other characters.

The revival of "Mignon" is announced for Tuesday next.

We have had previous occasion to speak in high terms of the merits of Mr. George Magrath, the American pianist. These were again manifested at his Recital at St. George's Hall on Monday afternoon, when he played, with much effect, a varied selection from the works of Bach, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Liszt, Henselt, and others, his programme having been varied by violin solos executed by M. Franko.

The Gluck Society gave its second concert on Monday evening in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music. The programme was an interesting one, having comprised Purcell's ode, "The Yorkshire Feast Song," and scenes from Lully's opera "Roland," and from Gluck's "Orpheus." The solo vocalists were Mdlle. Philippe, Misses A. Williams, A. Brookes, M. Hughes, and S. Smith, and Messrs. Ferris, Orme, and Marzials. There was a full band and chorus, and the performances were conducted by Mr. Malcolm Lawson.

The closing concert of the thirty-fifth season of Professor Ella's Musical Union took place on Tuesday afternoon.

The eighth and last concert of the sixty-seventh season of the Philharmonic Society took place at St. James's Hall on Wednesday, when a new symphony by Professor G. A. Macfarren was produced. Of this we must speak next week.

The last of the four interesting chamber concerts given by Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert, in the concert-room of the Royal Academy of Music, took place on Thursday afternoon; when, also, M. Saint-Saëns gave a pianoforte recital at Steinway Hall.

The second of a series of recitals given by Signor Papini, the eminent violinist, was to take place yesterday (Friday).

The miscellaneous concerts of the week have included those of the esteemed pianist Madame Kate Roberts, on Tuesday; Miss Beata Francis, on the same day; MM. Van Biene and Blandford, also M. Niedzielski, on Wednesday; and of Miss Hopkirk (pianist), on Thursday, Messrs. J. Ludwig and H. Daubert's fourth chamber concert being on the same day.

Madame Leona Fabre's concert will be given next Monday at the French Embassy, Albert Gate, by permission of his Excellency the Ambassador.

Triennial musical festivals will be held this autumn at Hereford (Festival of the Three Choirs), at Birmingham, and at Bristol.—The Birmingham festival takes the lead, and will be held in the last week in August. The principal vocalists engaged are Madame Gerster-Gardini, Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss Anna Williams, Madame Trebelli, Madame Patey, Messrs. Lloyd, Cummings, Maas, Vernon Rigby, and Santley, and Herr Henschel.—The Hereford festival takes place in the week commencing Sept. 8, and is under the patronage of the Queen, Prince and Princess Christian,

and the Duke of Cambridge. The principal vocal performers will be Madame Albani, Miss E. Thursby, and Miss Anna Williams, sopranos; Mdlle. De Fonblanque, Madame Patey Whytock, and Madame Enriquez, contraltos; Mr. W. Cummings and Mr. Barton M'Guckin, tenors; and Mr. Santley and Mr. Thurley Beale, bass. The conductor is Mr. Langdon Colborne, Mus. Bac., the organist of Hereford Cathedral.—The Bristol festival will not be held until October.

A report just issued by the Education Department shows the extent to which singing is systematically taught in elementary schools, and the proportions in which various methods are used. In England and Wales 697 schools use Mr. Hullah's system, 534 use the old notation with the movable *do*, 44 use more than one system, and 2297 schools use Mr. Curwen's Tonic Sol-Fa system. The remaining 19,921 schools, by far the larger proportion, teach by ear. In Scotland, only 10 schools use Mr. Hullah's system, 105 use the old notation with the movable *do*, 25 use more than one system, and 1338 use Tonic Sol-Fa. The remaining 1404, a less proportion than in England, teach by ear.

THEATRES.

GAIETY.

The Comédie Française continues to attract and interest fashionable audiences. "Hernani" was given last Saturday afternoon, with Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt in her favourite rôle of Doña Sol. The only novelty of the evening's entertainment consisted of "Le Dépit Amoureux" of Molière, reduced from five acts into two. After the bright comedy came "Le Sphinx." "Ruy Blas," by M. Victor Hugo, with Sarah Bernhardt as the Queen and Mounet-Sully as the hero, produced on Monday, is now in the ascendant. It was also performed on Wednesday evening, and is announced for Saturday next, when, by special desire, it will be represented at the last matinée of the season. The week's programme is full of interest, including "Ruy Blas," "Mercadet," Regnard's "Joueur," "Les Fourberies de Scapin," and "Les Femmes Savantes." This afternoon the "Phèdre" of Racine will be given, in which Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt will again be the great attraction. Mdlle. Bernhardt, having resigned her place among the Sociétaires of the Comédie Française, will, after her return to France, her engagements here having been fulfilled, proceed to carry out her intention of going to America next November.

OLYMPIC.

A new play was produced last Saturday afternoon, entitled "Sweet Bells Jangled." The piece is in three acts, by an author not named, but who was represented by his agent, Mr. Hastings. After the performance that gentleman addressed the house, in favour of the writer as an "unacted dramatist." It will be recollected that it was Mr. Hastings who first introduced Mr. Albery and his "Two Roses" to a London audience, and his success then has emboldened him to repeat the experiment. Confidence may, indeed, be reposed in his judgment; that it is a sound one, his second success in this novel direction goes far to demonstrate. "Sweet Bells Jangled" interested the audience, and the curtain fell to decided applause. Nevertheless, the author's name was suppressed, as he desired to test his talent by a more ambitious attempt before he made it public. We understand that he has written several pieces, and is no longer young, several years of disappointment having already elapsed since the composition of his earliest drama. His case is one of too many, and Mr. Hastings deserves praise for having given him a long-coveted opportunity. The drama has considerable merit. The plot turns upon the accident of mistaken identity. Two brothers are so much alike that the wife of one of them mistakes him for the other, and supposes that she has married a man already wedded and having a child. The interview between the parties illustrates the painful error into which they have fallen. The lady's sanity suffers for awhile, but a friendly doctor initiates a psychological experiment, which is tried in the third act, and which brings healing to the wounded mind of the heroine. Miss Emmerson impersonated the part, and acted with much pathos and judgment. The remaining characters were judiciously interpreted. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hastings will be able to find a permanent home for the piece on the boards. Miss Fanny Josephs deserves much commendation for having permitted its initial performance.

ROYALTY.

The new extravaganza, "Venus," can hardly be deemed worthy, from a literary point of view, to follow Mr. Sims's still-popular comedy of "Crutch and Toothpick." Mr. Edward Rose and Mr. A. Harris are named as the authors of "Venus," and Mr. Rose is so graceful a writer that probably he should be credited with work the goodness of which may have been drowned in the noise and obtrusive horse-play of the first night's representation. The extravaganza, however, was possibly merely intended to serve as a vehicle for the exhibition of the majority of the mythological deities, from Venus (Miss Nelly Bromley) to Adonis and Mars, who find comely representatives in Miss Alma Stanley and Miss Phoebe Don. Subdued to a tone more in keeping with the smallness of the house, "Venus" may now run smoothly, and the vivacity of Miss Kate Lawler as a dashing Cupid would certainly be appreciated none the less for a little moderation. But "Venus" will not be a second "Ixion."

FOLLY.

This little theatre is now under the direction of Madame Dolaro, who has signalised her management by the production on Monday of a new farcical comedy, entitled "Lord Mayor's Day," the plot of which is founded on a French comedy, entitled "La Cagnotte," written by MM. Eugène Labiche and Delaon. Everything in the composition is sacrificed to rapidity of action, which is exceedingly pantomimic. More is done than said, and all parties are placed in the funniest situations. A country family and its friends resolve on seeing London on Lord Mayor's Day, and, owing to their ignorance, incur numberless perils. They order a lunch of real turtle and other expensive dainties, incurring a debt of seven pounds, which they object to pay. They find themselves at the police-station, and are treated as a gang of thieves, a watch having tumbled out of the umbrella of one of them. Not knowing how to defend themselves, their persons are officially examined and all their money confiscated. Driven to desperation, they endeavour to break out of the place of custody, and are conveyed to the police court; but, owing to the crowds attending the city procession, they are enabled to escape from the cab, only to incur new dangers. They manage, however, to keep an appointment with a matrimonial advertising agent, and we are introduced to an amusing example of the astute manner in which this speculator conducts his business. An old lady candidate, for instance, is referred to his maid-servant. She proceeds up stairs, and then returns attired in a costume which conduced to her juvenile appearance. When confronted with the intended bridegroom, she discovers that he is a gentleman of her own party, with whom she has had daily acquaintance for twenty years. Ultimately it turns out that the mysterious watch has been dropped into the

old gentleman's umbrella by a thief in the crowd at the show, who confesses to the fact before the magistrate; and, thus rehabilitated in character, the party return to their country quarters without further harm. The Tom and Jerry style of acting required by the spirit and structure of the drama was well carried out by Mr. G. W. Anson, Mr. Harry Nicholls, Mr. F. Leslie, Mr. Denbigh Newton, Mr. Arthur H. Forrest, and Mrs. John Carter, who are one and all to be praised for the alacrity and decision of their movements. Altogether, they made a lively impression, and secured the approbation and laughter of the audience.

LYCEUM.

The series of Irving-plays at the Lyceum as advertised was completed on Monday with the performance of "Charles I." Arrangements have been made for July, consisting of "The Bells" and "The Lyons Mail," in addition to "Charles I.," "Hamlet," "Lady of Lyons," and "Richelieu." Mr. Irving's annual benefit on the 25th and 26th will terminate the present season.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL.

Mr. and Mrs. German Reed have added to their general entertainment a second part of more than usual importance. The entertaining farce of "One Hundred Pounds Reward," and Mr. Corney Grain's instrumental sketch of "Our Calico Ball," are now followed by a completely new entertainment, deserving special notice as a substantive drama. It is entitled "Back from India." The tale is as old as the Saxon heptarchy. A lover and his friend, confiding in each other, become interested in the same young lady; but the one who is intrusted to report of her charms falls in love with her himself, and makes such report of her as induces her intended suitor to leave the country. The faithless friend, accordingly, marries the lady. However, Captain Rapier (such is the name of the gentleman who has been deceived) returns, and concealment is no longer possible. Mr. Oswald Grassleaf, the offending party (Mr. Alfred Reed), tries in vain, by ludicrous misrepresentations, to anticipate the consequences of the discovery. Mrs. Grassleaf (Miss Edith Brandon) has, however, a judicious sister, who manages matters so charmingly as to engage the Captain's attentions. He consequently falls in love with the fair mediatrix, and thus forestalls the threatened chastisement of her delinquent brother-in-law. The situations are managed in the most whimsical manner, and thus the utmost amusement is obtained from the situation. The author of the little drama is Mr. Henry Stephens, and its effect is much enhanced by the excellent ballads composed by Mr. Cotsford Dick. One of these, called "The Rajah of Pichilipore," is remarkably effective, besides being illustrative of the actual story. The whole entertainment is of an elevated order, in an artistic point of view, and will obtain extensive popularity.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, an American elocutionist, gave an entertainment at the St. James's Hall on Tuesday afternoon. His programme consists both of the tragic and the comic; but he is stronger in the latter, and has indeed a special vein of humour, which was particularly perceptible in his rendering of some scenes from "Rip Van Winkle." He is also effective as a whistler, and displayed his talent as such in "The Last Rose of Summer." His selections are principally from Bret Harte, Mark Twain, and other American writers.

Miss Carrie Lawrence presented a fashionable audience at Langham Hall, on Monday, with an eccentric series of dramatic recitals, which were favourably received.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE-MEETING.

The programme of the forthcoming prize-meeting of the National Rifle Association has been issued. The camp will be ready for occupation next Saturday, July 12, and the shooting will begin on Monday, the 14th, at nine o'clock. The first great event will be the declaration of the winner of the Silver Medal and Badge, on Thursday, the 17th. The winner of this much-coveted distinction is the champion large-bore shot of the meeting. The St. George's contest, which is now second only in interest to the Queen's, will be shot on Friday, the 18th. The Lords and Commons match is fixed for the afternoon of Saturday, the 19th—ten shots at 200 and 500 yards. On the same day the National Challenge Trophy and the China Cup will be shot for; and the shooting for the Prince of Wales's Prize (£100 and badge) will be concluded. On Sunday, the 20th, there will be the usual church parade and Divine service at eleven. The second stage of the Queen's Prize and the Public Schools Veterans' Trophy will be shot for on Tuesday, the 22nd, and the other principal events are fixed as follows:—Wednesday, the 23rd, Donegall Cup, Oxford and Cambridge, Albert (second stage); Thursday, the 24th, Elcho Shield, Kolapore Cup, Ashburton Shield (Public Schools), Spencer Cup, Volunteer Cadets' Match; Friday, the 25th, Dudley (any rifle), Bass (military breech-loader), and the Loyd-Lindsay. The prizes will be distributed on Saturday, the 26th. The executive committee will be the Earl of Wharncliffe, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot, V.C., M.P., Earl Stanhope, Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Oxley; and the rest of the staff is the same as last year. The prize list is largely increased, and there is every prospect of the number of entries being larger than ever. The difficulty with the refreshment contractors has been got over, and the preparations at Wimbledon are in a forward state, everything foreboding a successful meeting. An important addition has been made to the programme at the last moment. On the last Saturday there will be a contest among troopers from each regiment of Household Cavalry and Cavalry of the Line for the "Royal Cambridge Challenge Trophy," the conditions being similar to those of the Loyd-Lindsay contest.

Lieutenant-General Stephenson, C.B., commanding the Home District, made his annual official inspection of the 37th Middlesex last Saturday in the grounds of the Foundling Hospital. The regiment paraded to the number of 824 of all ranks, Lieutenant-Colonel Stedell being in command.—Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, inspected, on the Horse Guards Parade, the 2nd London Rifles, which had 740 of all ranks, besides nearly 100 recruits. Lieutenant-Colonel Vickers was in command.—The annual inspection of the Tower Hamlets Brigade took place in Regent's Park on Saturday last, when 670 men were on parade, under the command of Colonel Mapleton. Several field evolutions were performed, and after a lengthened series of manœuvres the men were formed into a square, and Colonel Gipps (the inspecting officer) expressed his satisfaction at the manner in which the work had been done.

The oration in honour of Dr. Harvey, the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, was given on Thursday week, at the Royal College of Physicians, by Dr. Wilks, F.R.S., one of the censors of the college and physician to Guy's Hospital. The president presented the Baily Medal to Mr. Charles Darwin, accompanying it with a warm eulogy of his writings.

THE LATE PRINCE IMPERIAL.





THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM THE HIGHLANDS: HER MAJESTY CROSSING TAY BRIDGE, DUNDEE.—SEE PAGE 19.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

According to the Paris *Gaulois*, the will of the gallant and ill-fated Prince Louis Napoleon was opened in London "in the presence of thirty witnesses, in conformity with the provisions of the English law." As a matter of fact, the Prince's testament was opened on June 27 at Camden Place, Chisellhurst, in the presence of a number of members of the Imperial family and personal friends of the deceased. These gentlemen subsequently signed the *procès verbal*, or formal statement of the proceedings, not in conformity with English law but with French custom.

The document is in itself a remarkably touching one; but on its pathetic side I refrain from dwelling. It has another aspect well worthy of consideration; showing, as it does, how intently the youthful Prince had studied the Napoleonic legend, and the minutest traditions of the house of Bonaparte. In reading the preamble to the will made at Chisellhurst on the 25th of last February, and in which the Prince declares that he dies in the Catholic and Apostolic Roman Religion in which he was born, and that he desires to be buried by the side of his father pending the time when the ashes of both "shall be transferred to where the founder of our house reposes in the midst of the French people, whom we have, like him, dearly loved," the mind of the student of history recalls another will—that made at St. Helena, in April, 1821, by Napoleon I. Thus does the testament executed at Longwood by the "Conqueror and Captive of the Earth" begin—

I die in the Apostolic Roman Religion, in the bosom of which I was born more than fifty years ago. It is my wish that my ashes shall repose on the banks of the Seine, in the midst of the French people, whom I have loved so well.

There are two passages in the will of Chisellhurst and the will of Longwood which may be contrasted and read with curious interest. The First Napoleon writes—

I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy and its The English nation will not be slow in avenging me.

The Fourth Napoleon writes—

I shall die with a sentiment of profound gratitude towards her Majesty the Queen of England, towards all the Royal Family, and towards the country where I have received during eight years so cordial a hospitality. It will not fail to be observed that the Prince in the signature to his will for once claims the Imperial dignity. He signs no longer "Louis Napoleon," but "Napoleon."

I committed a terrible crime last week—nothing less than homicide. But it was inadvertent; and the gentleman whom I killed in the "Echoes" is quite alive in the flesh, and writes very kindly to me to say that he does not mind my having killed him a bit. Alluding, in a paragraph respecting the *Comédie Française*, to a capital book on the Theatres of Paris, published in 1846, I spoke of the work in question as "by the late Mr. Charles Hervey." Mr. Charles Hervey, I rejoice to say, is *vivant et très vivant*, and takes as lively an interest in theatrical matters as ever he did. I fancy that when I stupidly killed him there must have been running in my mind the names of two other gentlemen with somewhat similar appellations. One was formerly the Editor of the *Athenaeum*; the other was Mr. A. Hervieu, the artist.

Practical aeronauts and students of the science of aeration please to look at Mr. John Tenniel's exquisitely drawn frontispiece to the seventy-sixth volume of *Punch*, published this week; and tell me whether there is not a trifling error in the arrangement of the balloon, on the rim of the car of which the triumphant figure of Mr. Punch is perched. The neck of the balloon, which is sailing in mid-air, is either tied in a knot or has some kind of ligature tied round it. Now, if my slight experience of ballooning does not mislead me, it strikes me that the neck of a balloon should be only closed while the machine is on the earth, prior to ascent; the object of the closure being to prevent the admixture of the atmospheric air with the gas in the balloon. In the days when I went ballooning, the ligature was generally a pocket-handkerchief in a slip knot; and so soon as the machine had well cleared the crowd the neck was freed. I am sure of this, because the aeronaut would sometimes allow his passengers to peep through the neck into the body of the balloon. On a fine day, the rays of the sun shining through the silk into the gigantic spheroid produced an astonishingly superb effect.

Exerto crede. I may have told you ere this that some eight-and-twenty years ago I made a balloon ascent from poor Alexis Soyer's "Symposium," at Kensington, on the site of which now stands the Albert Hall. The aeronaut, in his hurry to liberate some toy paper balloons, which were to sail about to amuse the spectators, omitted to liberate the slipknotted handkerchief by which, while we were on earth, the neck of the balloon had been secured. The consequence was that, the gas becoming more and more rarefied as we ascended, the valve line not being pulled, and there being no means of gas-escape either above or below, the balloon, when we were about a mile high, burst. We fell, a distance which I cannot calculate, just as a stone falls; but the presence of mind of the aeronaut, in instantly cutting the cord which attaches the neck of the balloon to the hoop, thus allowing the mass of silk to "belly up" at the top of the netting, and the fact of there being yet some gas left in the balloon, enabled him almost instantaneously to convert the machine into what was virtually a parachute, in which we descended among the cabbages at Putney, taking no greater harm than an indefinite number of bruises, and some not very courteous nor honest treatment on the part of a gang of market gardening roughs, who cut us, floundering and kicking, out of the network, which had fallen atop of us. A narrow escape; and it naturally recurred to me when I saw Mr. Tenniel's frontispiece.

What is the matter with the Old Masters? Have the "Young Misses" of Mr. James Tissot knocked the ancient professors of art entirely "out of time"? At Christie's last Saturday a portrait of Philip IV. of Spain, by Velasquez, fetched only a hundred guineas; a Giovanni Bellini, from Lord Shrewsbury's collection, sold for £79 16s.; a landscape and figures by Teniers (which Teniers?) was knocked down for £32 11s.; a Carlo Veronese (?) realised £16 16s.; and (hear this!) Titian's "Tarquin and Lucretia," a large gallery picture, formerly in the collection of Charles I., afterwards purchased for the King of Spain, and subsequently carried away from that country and imported to London, was adjudicated for the comparatively insignificant sum of £273. The art-critic of this Journal will probably have something to say about the portrait of Rembrandt by the artist himself, which has been successively the property of Lord Portarlington and Lord Dorchester, by the former of whom the picture was contributed to the Exhibition of Old Masters at Burlington House. The Rembrandt went on Saturday for £1439 10s., a sum, according to the *Times*, considerably below the reserve price. What can have come to the Old Masters, from a commercial point of view?

Having for some weeks petted, fondled, caressed, flattered, and idolised Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt, a certain section of "Society," grown tired perhaps of their toy, have begun to

vilify, to disparage, to calumniate, and to sneer at the poor little lady. She has more genius in her little finger than the whole of her professional sisters put together have; but she has lacked some prudent friend to tell her that genius is "a general capacity directed into a particular channel." An admirer as judicious might also have warned her that Art is a very jealous mistress; and that genius is best utilised when it is directed into the "particular channel," and in that groove retained. Sir Christopher Wren was a universal genius. Read the "Parentalia," and you will be astounded at the list of the things done in almost every department of art and science (the vivisection of a dog among the rest), by Dr. Wren, F.A.S. But Sir Christopher was, happily for mankind, led to direct his general capacity into the "particular channel" of architecture. Mlle. Bernhardt is most assuredly a great actress. May not the "particular channel" which should suffice her be the art which Rachel and Siddons, which Mars and Raucourt, and O'Neill, which Ellen Tree and Helen Faucit have ennobled? As for the insults which have been lately lavished on Mlle. Bernhardt in print, her anonymous assailants seem to have wholly forgotten two trifling circumstances: first, that she is a foreigner and a stranger among us; and, next, that she is a woman.

G. A. S.

NIAGARA IN SUMMER.

There is scarcely any spring-time in Canada. Directly she is quite sure that surly Winter has called away his ruffian blasts to his arctic home, the fair young Spring trips it right merrily, but showers her sweets around her with such liberal hand that she awakens Summer from her luxurious couch sooner than is agreeable to our sleepy English dame; at any rate to such good purpose that she does not retire to her bed-chamber until September—which, alas! is more than can be said of her sweet grace of England.

June is a brilliant month in Canada; deliciously balmy, and emphatically the "leafy month." The backwoods are then beautiful as anything the earth can show. Yet even in June—always in May—vestiges of winter are still discernible. The ice is a long time breaking up in the great chain of lakes in the west, but below Niagara there is little trace of the Frost-King's reign after May; for the rotten masses of ice that come floating down the lakes into the Niagara river are dashed into a thousand pieces when they are hurled over the famous precipice.

It is not until July and August that the Falls are to be seen in all their glory. Then the abundant vegetation—on the islets in the river, and on the river banks—is in the prime of its growth, and the blending of colours most fully appreciated. Now that the Atlantic passage can almost be made in a week, Niagara is visited every summer by increasingly large numbers of "Britishers." It is a pity that the Falls are almost invariably approached by the route least calculated to impress one with their sublimity. The Niagara is a broad deep stream, about thirty-five miles long, connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario. The Falls, which are midway, are usually approached from the Ontario side; this, as I shall try to explain, is a mistake. The first visit should unquestionably be made from the Erie side, that is from *above* the cataract. To my mind the very best starting-place in the summer is Chippewa, a pretty little village two miles and a half above the Falls. The fast-flowing stream and the dull roar ahead are excellent stimulants for a walk along the river-bank: added to which the scenery, on the Canadian side, is highly picturesque. Every step you take the mad stream becomes madder still, and you have scarcely walked a mile ere, unable any longer to control itself, it bursts into what we call the Rapids: foaming and splashing, and roaring and leaping into the air, it dashes on; suddenly it becomes more sedate, and the next moment the mottled green and white—now smooth almost as glass—glides over the shelving brink into the deep gorge below. You have now reached Table Rock—or all that remains of it—and gaze before you at the great horse-shoe curve of rushing water, and down into the seething cauldron, whence issues a cloud of foam and spray; and there to the left, yet almost in front of you, on the other side of Goat Island, you can just discern through the gauzy cloud of spray another mighty cataract—the American Falls. If the wind be blowing towards you, you will walk fifty yards or so farther on, so as to escape the spray, when the full view of the double cataract will burst upon you.

But Clifton, a mile and a half *below* the Falls, is a railway terminus, and has consequently become the invariable starting-place for a visit to Niagara. The walk being along a road that runs parallel with the river on the high ground above its precipitous bank, the first view you get of the Falls is nearly a mile and a half distant. Of course you keep looking ahead at the famous waterfalls; but you are disappointed: their width, your own altitude, and the distance, combine to dwarf them immensely. The river attracts you more than the cataract. The banks being high and rich in vegetation, the reflection cast upon the broad, deep stream paints it a bright green, which contrasts well with the darker tints on the banks and the clear blue sky. The river looks very beautiful on a warm summer-day, as it glides peacefully down the deep channel it has cut out for itself; too peacefully for one who has never seen Niagara before, for he expects to see nothing but foaming passion. The great plunge the river makes on either side of Goat Island is to all appearances its only sign of fury. All the way from that mighty plunge, for two miles down, the river shows not the slightest symptom of rage, and so wonderfully calm and peaceful is its bosom that it scarcely seems to flow at all. To the stranger it is utterly incongruous, in the face of that terrific roar in front of him.

But he who has seen the mad stream at Chippewa and the Rapids, knows that underneath all that apparent calm the waters must be raging furiously, and is not very much surprised to see them two miles down stream rise to the surface with scarcely diminished rage, and run headlong down the ravine, until their angry haste is checked by the rock-bound watercourse turning off abruptly at a right-angle, forming the celebrated Niagara whirlpool.

After the first visit, Clifton is perhaps the best place to put-up at, though there are three excellent hotels in the immediate vicinity of the Falls. But do not be persuaded into going over to the American side for your hotel, unless you have plenty of time and a heavy purse: the views, too, are not anything like so grand as on the Canadian side. During your visit you will want to get over there to explore Goat Island and the tiny isles adjacent, which are connected by dainty little bridges; but for nothing more.

The different aspects of the Falls—from above, below, and underneath—and the river scenes are wellnigh inexhaustible. But of all the changing aspects none are more exquisite than a view of the Falls by moonlight, from the Canadian side. When the night luminary has risen from behind the dark, dense cluster of trees on Goat Island, the soft light she casts upon the surging waters beyond, but especially upon the slanting edge of the waterfall, is beautiful in the extreme. A solemn gloom is thrown over the gulf below by the shadow of the cataract itself; but, further on, the tender white light falls with strange pathos upon the metamorphosed river, as it glides peacefully through its high dark banks to our left.

W. O. RHIND.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

The lamentable misadventure which brought about the mournful death of Prince Louis Napoleon in Zululand has been touched on again and again. On Monday the Earl of Beaconsfield communicated to the House of Lords the steps which would be taken to do honour to the Prince's remains on their arrival in England. Albeit the Government will not formally propose that there should be a public funeral, they will arrange that when H.M.S. *Orontes* arrives at Sheerness the body is to be transferred to another of her Majesty's ships for conveyance to Woolwich, whence members of the Royal Artillery will accompany the remains to Chisellhurst, "and in due course to the grave." With singular brevity had the Prime Minister, earlier in the sitting, replied to the inquiry most feelingly put by Earl Granville as to what tribute would be paid to the memory of the late Lord Lawrence. Lord Beaconsfield contented himself with answering that "the great services of Lord Lawrence" would be "honoured and remembered," and that his body would be interred in Westminster Abbey. Returning to the loss of the Prince Imperial, Lord Truro on Tuesday lifted his voice to animadversus on the general recklessness with which the Zulu campaign had been conducted, citing as the latest instance of this recklessness the indiscretion shown in allowing the Prince to depart on the scouting expedition with so small an escort. Lord Bury could find no more satisfactory way of replying than that of casting doubt on the "statements of irresponsible journalists."

The Lord Chancellor's definition on Monday of the aim of the Government's Irish University Bill (which is to take the wind out of the sails of The O'Conor Don's measure) was marked by his usual clearness of exposition. The greater part of the speech was occupied by a commentary on the existing Universities of England and Ireland; and the object of the bill was summed up in a few words. Simplicity itself is the measure. The Government could not countenance the endowment of denominational colleges in Ireland. But it is proposed by this bill to found a new University for Ireland, comprising a Chancellor and a Senate, with a Convocation composed of graduates who obtain their degrees at this University. A body of examiners would be appointed and degrees granted in all faculties save theology; but, following the example of the London University, there would be no lecturers or professors. The University of Ireland once constituted, the Queen's University would be dissolved, the graduates of the latter then becoming graduates of the new University. The bill was read the first time, criticism being postponed to the next stage. It may here be mentioned that the same evening the Duke of Richmond informed Lord Wimborne that the Government had advised her Majesty to grant a charter for a new University for the north of England, to be named the Victoria University; and that on Tuesday, in the Lower House, Mr. H. Vivian and other eloquent Welsh members, strengthened by Mr. Gladstone's support, vainly endeavoured to persuade the Government to agree to a motion declaring it expedient to consider the best means of encouraging the movement for supplying Wales with higher education. Mr. Vivian's motion, slightly amended, went to a division, and was negatived by 105 to 54 votes.

The Earl of Carnarvon was, on the 26th ult., so far successful in objecting to the bill for widening London Bridge that it was referred to a Select Committee. The same noble Earl, the next evening, hopped from London Bridge to Armenia, in order to inquire whether her Majesty's Government had carried out the foreshadowed reforms in that portion of the Sultan's dominions. To which the Marquis of Salisbury could only reply that he was doing all that diplomacy could do to bring about "those salutary changes by which alone the Turkish Empire can be maintained." On Tuesday, despite the opposition of Lord Granville, Earl Stanhope secured the second reading (by 115 votes against 65) of the Public Health Act Amendment Bill, which proposes to settle the Burial difficulty by enabling local authorities to establish cemeteries, and to control them.

The "scene" in the House of Commons on Thursday week (fully described in the latest edition of our last Number) appears not to have been thrown away on the Secretary for Ireland, the replies of Mr. Lowther to Irish members on the following evening having lacked the dry "chaff" which moved Mr. O'Connor Power to wrath, and the right hon. gentleman's subsequent speeches on the condition of children in Irish workhouses, and on the "Spencer System" of improving small farms, having been unexceptionable in tone.

On Monday the Army Discipline Bill dragged its slow length along a little further, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to threaten a Saturday sitting if quicker progress should not be made with the remaining clauses. Previously to the discussion of the Welsh University motion, on Tuesday, there was an important debate on the East India Railway Bill, the object of which is to transfer the property (for about thirty-two millions) from the East India Railway Company to the Indian Government. Mr. Hubbard moved that the measure, as amended, should be considered; but ultimately the debate was adjourned, and this motion of Mr. Fawcett's was accepted by the Government and agreed to by the House:—

That this House, adopting the recommendation contained in the special report of the Committee to which this bill was referred, is of opinion that its provisions should not be regarded as a precedent for defining the terms on which the Indian Government may hereafter exercise its right of acquiring possession of the other guaranteed railways in India.

On Wednesday the East India Railway Bill again incited Sir George Campbell, Mr. Fawcett, and Mr. E. Stanhope to silver speech. The measure, as amended, was agreed to. Mr. O'Sullivan then obtained the second reading of the Spirits in Bond Bill, remarking that the aim of the measure was to compel distillers to keep spirits in bond for a year, by which time the deleterious fusel oil would evaporate. Sir Wilfrid Lawson elicited a laugh by suggesting as an improvement that spirits should be kept in bond for one hundred years. The hour for adjournment came whilst the Irish Landlord and Tenant Bill was being discussed, and it was, accordingly, "talked out."

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Tuesday resolved to recommend the Queen to prolong Mr. Metford's patent for improvements in rifling firearms for seven years, the receipts of the inventor up to the present time not having equalled the expenses.

The Bristol Town Council decided on Tuesday by a large majority to reject a proposal to convert the whole of the Avon into a floating dock at a cost of £700,000. They also refused to entertain at present a recommendation of the Docks Committee that the city should purchase the Avonmouth Docks.

Sir Samuel L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., Canadian Finance Minister, and Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, arrived in Liverpool from Quebec on Monday. Lieutenant-Colonel Blanchet is in command of the Canadian rifle team for the Wimbledon competition. Sir Samuel Tilley has arrived on a diplomatic mission, in which he will be joined by Sir J. A. Macdonald, the Premier, and Sir C. Tupper, the Minister of Railway Works, both of whom are expected to reach Liverpool next Monday.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Despite the continued bad weather, seldom has a busier four days' sport called for comment, either in the North or in the South, than that just concluded. The heavy going doubtless militated against correct running in some instances, and also made matters underfoot most unpleasant, but, taken altogether, the Newcastle week was as important and interesting as of yore. Clearhead's victory in the Northumberland Plate was a very popular one, and could hardly cause much surprise, when the good form he had shown at Catterick Bridge was taken into consideration, although the horse was not a local fancy; but had either Glendale or Roehampton won, it would have caused as much enthusiasm as in the days of old, when Caller Out and Underhand were victorious. Glendale has twice disappointed Lord Durham in his attempt to gain the trophy, and on each occasion after a very severe struggle. What the result would have been had he not interfered with Roehampton will never be known, but certainly neither could not have benefited by the occurrence, and ultimately he was only defeated by the shortest of heads. He may be justly, therefore, put down as an unlucky horse over this course, for it was a hard thing to have to meet such a nailer as Hampton at 12 lb., and he was set no mean task when called upon to concede 17 lb. to a horse of Clearhead's calibre, in addition to the unfortunate mishap with Roehampton. Lartington certainly did not run within pounds of his Manchester form; probably he is not a great stayer; and, in addition, the heavy going might have militated against his chance. Glendale occupied the same position, at about the same distance, that he did to Hampton two years ago; but it must not be overlooked that he has a fine opportunity in the Liverpool Cup and may compensate Lord Durham for previous disappointments, as 7 st. 12 lb. is not a great amount of weight for a six-year-old to carry. A very good-looking three-year-old who ran at the meeting is Reveller (a brother to Hilarious), although he undoubtedly had the best of the weights with both Coronandel II. and Fabius, while on his Ascot running he must be quite 14 lb. behind Chippendale. On Thursday the racing was again of a good character, the chief event being, of course, the Seaton Delaval Stakes, for which a dozen competed, Fire-King being in most request; but the "home-bred" Tyro filly upset the lot, and won in a common canter by half-a-dozen lengths. She made her débüt in this race, and must undoubtedly be a very smart filly, although she started at very long odds, and her stable companion, Arne, was deemed to be the better of the pair. There was some good racing at Stockbridge on Thursday and Friday, although the incessant rain during the early portion of the meeting interfered with the enjoyment. Warrior had a good time of it, and there is no doubt that over his own course he is a good horse, whilst the unlucky Lunette was twice second to Lord Rivers's horse and once to Dunmow. The Stockbridge Cup, which in its time has brought out the fastest horses of the day, well sustained its old memories, as the meeting of such celebrities as Avontes, Placida, Kaleidoscope, Silvio, and Lollypop fully attest. Although Silvio ran well, the distance was hardly suitable for him to show his best abilities, so no wonder need be expressed at his defeat, especially as he was giving away 12 lb. to such cracks of the T.Y.C. as Avontes and Placida, and 10 lb. to Kaleidoscope. Lollypop cut out the work, but was in trouble at the distance, and Avontes, with Fordham up, coming through, won by a neck from Placida. Proctor, the winner of the Mottisfont Stakes, is a smart youngster, and is not far removed from the top of the tree; but the remainder of the running requires no comment.

The opening day of Henley was very wet, rain falling from early morn till the close of the day's proceedings, and on the towing-path were some six inches of mud, and only one or two spectators could be found at any time between the horse barrier and the starting-point. A strong wind blowing at first across and afterwards down the course increased the labour of the competitors, and, especially with those who had the outside station, gave stroke side more than their fair share of work, and the Berks station was more than ever an advantage. The feature of the day was the fine form of Jesus, who won their heats in the Grand Challenge, Stewards', and Ladies'. The crew, stroked by Prest, and composed almost entirely from the Varsity eight of this year, is a very good one. The two most exciting finishes of the day were between Thames, London, and Trinity for the second heat of the Thames Cup, and between London and Kingston in the first heat of the Wyfold. Playford, the Amateur Champion, won his heat in the Diamonds with ridiculous ease. The second day showed a great improvement both with respect to weather and attendance, being fully up to the average of former years, if not better. Jesus took the Grand Challenge very easily, and the Stewards' Cup also, but after a hard struggle with Lady Margaret. As the winners of the Grand Challenge did not go for the Ladies', Eton were left to meet Lady Margaret. The "boys," a very fine and fast crew, who rowed 38 to 40 strokes a minute nearly all the way, lost, after a most plucky race, by half a length. London was successful in the Goblets and the Wyfold Cup, but were defeated for the Thames Cup by Twickenham; while F. L. Playford was beaten somewhat easily by Lowndes in the Diamond Sculls, which was probably owing to a dispute that arose respecting the station. Mr. J. G. Chambers and Mr. Risley shared the duties of umpire between them.

Last Saturday the summer meeting of the London Athletic Club took place, and, being favoured with delightful weather, a capital afternoon's sport was enjoyed by members and their friends, numbering some 3000. C. L. Lockton, as usual, was well to the fore; and Cortis, again riding in splendid form, won the Three-Miles Bicycle Handicap from scratch.

The Oxford and Cambridge cricket-match, begun at Lord's on Monday in fine weather and in presence of a fashionable gathering numbering several thousands, could not be continued on Tuesday in consequence of the rain, and ended on Wednesday in the Light Blue team winning by nine wickets, thanks to the batting of the Hon. A. Lyttelton, Mr. A. G. and Mr. D. Q. Steel in no small degree. By nine wickets also did Yorkshire beat Notts at Sheffield on Wednesday.

Lord Mount-Edgecombe has resigned the chairmanship of the Cornwall County Sessions, his duties as Lord Chamberlain preventing him from attending the sessional meetings.

The Duke of Devonshire has consented to preside at the opening of the "Stephenson Memorial Hall," Chesterfield, on Monday, the 14th inst.

According to the revenue returns the national income during the quarter ending June 30 was £18,922,050, a net increase of £104,355 upon the amount in the corresponding period of last year. The revenue for the twelve months has been £83,220,327, a net increase of £3,506,201. There is a considerable decrease in Customs and Excise; but that is more than counterbalanced by the increased receipts from the Property and Income Tax. The Miscellaneous receipts show a considerable falling off, but there is a large increase in the item of stamps.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL.

Excellent reasons are given for re-telling what appears upon the face of it to be an old and trite story in the two volumes entitled *The Youth of Queen Elizabeth*: by Louis Wiesener, edited from the French by Charlotte M. Yonge (Hurst and Blackett), the period of time embraced in the work including some twenty-five years—from 1533, when Elizabeth was born, to 1558, when she became Queen of England. The contents of our Record Office and the archives of the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs are the principal sources from which the author has drawn such new information as justified him, especially when we consider that his work was intended in the first instance for French readers, in reopening questions which, with the assistance of Mr. J. A. Froude, the ingenuous mind might have been inclined to regard as settled. But it is partly to counteract the influence of Mr. J. A. Froude, whom our author describes as "a brilliant writer, but perhaps the least reliable of all living historians," that a new treatise was, from the practical point of view, considered desirable. From the speculative point of view, the author lays "great stress upon the psychological history" of the Princess Elizabeth's youth, "as being one of those curious and instructive pictures that are rarely open to analysis." And, in connection with this portion of his labours, it is quite droll to observe that careful study has led him to shrink from conceding to the Royal lady whom he has analysed the possession of just that quality which has made her known all over the world as "good Queen Bess." Admirable qualities she had, he freely acknowledges; but goodness, the quality "which puts a finish upon all others, and is so graceful in a woman," she lacked altogether. Yet we live at an epoch when the tendency is towards a general whitewashing; when even Lady Macbeth's "damned spot" might have a chance of being taken "out," and when there seems to be little fear lest Beelzebub should have his blackness exaggerated. Let "Good Queen Bess" be so called from her lack of the suggested quality, and we can understand the more easily how the Eumenides came by that appellation, and how the famous derivation of the Latin word for "grove" recommended itself to general acceptance. Let it be assumed henceforth that popular epithets, which have endured through centuries, should be interpreted, like dreams, in the contrary sense, and are due only to that pleasant vein of irony which distinguishes the populace of all nationalities. Not that our author is here being mocked, as if he failed to exhibit sound arguments for his conclusion. It may be that, if the theory of ironical epithets be abandoned, the Princess Elizabeth changed with the change of her circumstances; or that, which is far more likely, the populace, caught by present appearances which cannot impose upon the closer though posterior student of character, bestow an epithet which sticks like a burr but is equally out of place as an appendage of a human being. However that may be, our author presents us with a very interesting piece of historical and psychological investigation. In the first volume we have a very touching account of Elizabeth's neglected childhood during her father's lifetime, followed by a sketch of her condition during her girlhood under her brother's rule, together with many details concerning the scandal against Princess Elizabeth in respect of her dealings with the handsome and audacious Thomas Seymour, with a chapter devoted to a dissertation upon the studies she pursued and the learning she acquired, the rest of the volume being occupied chiefly with the difficulties of her position after her sister Mary's accession, the intrigues of Simon Renard on behalf of Philip and of Noailles on behalf of Courtenay as candidates for Mary's hand, the insurrection of Thomas Wyatt, the death of Lady Jane Grey, and the arrest of Elizabeth at Ashridge. In the second volume Elizabeth's vicissitudes succeed one another rapidly. First we have her a prisoner at Whitehall, and then at the Tower, where she is treated for a while with severity. Anon, her treatment becomes less harsh, and ultimately she is released. Her destination is Woodstock; and, during her residence or imprisonment there, her sister marries Philip of Spain, an event which has a favourable influence over the fortunes of Elizabeth, who, strange to say, found a friend rather than an enemy in Philip. There is some idea, however, of getting her out of the kingdom altogether by marrying her to the Duke of Savoy. She escapes the marriage, which was very repugnant to her, but our author differs from Mr. Froude as to the cause of her escape. Before long she is received at Hampton Court by Philip and Mary, first as a prisoner and afterwards without any guard at all. Now is the time for more scandal against the Princess Elizabeth, who is said to owe the favour he shows her to the shameful passion he is suspected of feeling for her. Soon Philip is summoned abroad, and Elizabeth moves from Hampton Court to Greenwich, where Philip and Mary part, and from Greenwich through London to Hatfield. Now comes the plot associated with the name of Anthony Kingston, and Elizabeth is once more in danger. Once more she is indebted, as it appears, to Philip's goodwill or policy for her freedom if not her head; and soon after this she is in disgrace again for again refusing to have anything to say in the way of marriage to the Duke of Savoy. She this time also weathers the storm; and, after a renewal of intercourse with her sister, Queen Mary, is nominated by the latter to succeed to the throne. Queen Mary's last illness ends in death on Nov. 17, 1558, and Elizabeth, after all her changes and chances, is proclaimed Queen. She might well fall upon her knees, saying, "This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes," That "she would not pay the legacies and the debts of the sister who had bequeathed her a crown" (which, by-the-way, she would certainly have obtained by the will of the people) is not to her credit, unless there be some explanation undiscovered or unstated by our author; but our author's sneer at her "account of the tears she had shed at her sister's death" might have been omitted, had he reflected that Elizabeth was not the sort of woman to blubber much in public. What the duties of a person who edits such a publication may be is doubtful, but they do not seem to include the correction of some very ugly but not otherwise important blemishes.

The truth of the saying that "murder will out," a statement much shaken by late experience, so far as the general acceptance of the meaning is concerned, will receive a little welcome confirmation from the two volumes entitled *The King's Secret*, by the Duc de Broglie (Cassell, Petter, and Galpin), which, to say nothing at present about the intrinsic value and interest of their contents, go to prove that a dark deed is sure to be brought home, sooner or later, to the perpetrator. No doubt, as in this case, the perpetrator may have gone to his long home some time before his misdeeds are brought unmistakably to light, and may be beyond the reach of any chastisement likely to affect him; but it is always satisfactory to have a mystery cleared up [unless you wish to trade upon it] and to find that suspicions long entertained were not unjustly harboured. Now, Louis XV. of France, whose character would not have gained him a place as footman in any respectable family, was suspected during his lifetime, and after his death was officially acknowledged by his successor, to have carried on a secret correspondence "with his diplomatic agents, without the knowledge of

his Ministers." But, for many years the nature of that correspondence was entirely enveloped in mystery, until, in 1866, M. Boutaric lifted the veil by the publication of "Correspondence secrète inédite de Louis XV. sur la politique étrangère avec le Comte de Broglie, Tercier, etc.," pointing out, however, that the revelation was far from complete, and, indeed, was very fragmentary, partial, and obscure, by reason of the scanty and difficult materials at his disposal. Now the Duc de Broglie's curiosity was excited and his interest was aroused by the mention of his great-uncle, Comte de Broglie; and the Duke, therefore, buckled to and rummaged among his family papers and other records, with the assistance of M. Faugère and others, to such purpose that he can assert without hesitation—"Owing to the various items of information acquired from different sources, I am enabled to lay a complete picture of the origin, the aim, and all the vicissitudes of the secret diplomacy of Louis XV. before my readers." Those readers will not be astonished, probably, to learn that the reputation of Louis XV. "will not gain, I fear, by the new light that is thrown upon it;" and they will, no doubt, sympathise with the Duke in the conviction he expresses that the character of his relative, Comte de Broglie, will "present to them the always pleasing spectacle of a mind to which lofty political views were familiar, and of a soul filled with passionate desire for the public welfare." The Duke at the same time warns his readers, and it may be worth while to record the warning, that "this book does not contain matter of a kind which its title may perhaps lead them to expect. They will find in it no romantic history, very few Court intrigues, and not a scrap of scandal." Those who desire something new and naughty about the Pompadour, the Du Barry, and *tutte quante*, must look elsewhere. The main interest of the book is centred in the marvellous contrast which it exhibits to view, and which is pretty clearly indicated in the following remarks: "By a singularity perhaps unexampled, that which the feeble Louis XV. carefully concealed for twenty years from his subjects as well as from his Ministers, was the best that was in himself. If he indulged in the strange whim of employing two ministries at the same time, the one active and the other for consultation, at least he did not resort to that complication for the sake of securing relays of flatterers and establishing a rivalry in subserviency between the two orders of his servants. On the contrary, while he too frequently abandoned the exercise of his authority to courtiers who were favoured by his own favourites, he privately sought the advice (though not, indeed, that he might act upon it) of stern politicians, who were frank with him even to harshness; and it was under the triple seal of a correspondence in cipher that he gave vent to sentiments worthy of a king, and to such passing desires for the public good as still remained at the bottom of his heart." The book may now be left to make its own way with readers; it is far too long for anything like a brief summary, and it does not appear to present any particularly salient feature upon which one might fasten as a striking phenomenon. It seems to be just the sort of book which must be read as a whole before a proper idea of its weightiness and significance can be obtained. The translation is unacknowledged, but the reason why is left to conjecture; the execution will probably meet all requirements and be generally considered highly creditable, if certain parts be fair samples of the whole.

With the third volume, lately published, of the *History of the English People*: by John Richard Green, M.A. (Macmillan and Co.), we reach that intensely interesting period, from 1603 to 1683, during which the old order of things changed and gave place to a new one, passing through various stages of gloomy and sanguinary transformation, though not without certain gleams of glorious light as well as many flashes of mock and mirthless splendour. It can scarcely be necessary to say that the author depicts the different scenes in vivid colours, and describes in admirable style the details of the spectacle presented. Not that he ever stops in his flowing narrative to execute a striking piece of distinct word-painting; the charm of his manner is in the ease and continuity with which he runs on, carrying the reader trippingly with him and, without interrupting the course of narration, producing the desired effect by a sudden, dexterous turn of the sentences. His new volume begins with a very stirring and eloquent exposition of the way in which at the death of Elizabeth the spirit of Puritanism, as matters present themselves to his eyes, became a permeating force and operated powerfully upon the political as well as the social and personal life of the nation. Then comes a by no means flattering but probably correct portrait of the King of the Scots, the first King James of England, with a severe but very likely an impartial and just estimate of his character and conduct, his intellectual capacity, and his general folly and weakness. We are bidden to observe that James, at his death, had been successful in one only of his many schemes, but that the single success was "the most fatal of all his blunders; for in the marriage with Henrietta Maria lay the doom of his race. It was the fierce and despotic temper of the Frenchwoman that was to nerve Charles more than all to his fatal struggle against English liberty. It was her bigotry—as the Commons foresaw—that undermined the Protestantism of her sons. It was when the religious and the political temper of Henrietta mounted the throne in James the Second that the full import of the French marriage was seen in the downfall of the Stuarts." That, at any rate, is the author's view; his readers may gainsay it, if they please. It would be loss of time to follow the author through the pages in which he makes out his case, as he no doubt would maintain, by the plain evidence of ascertained facts, through the troubled reign of Charles I., through the Protectorate, through the Restoration, down to the date of the Rye House Plot; for it all belongs to the history of England, and, whatever name be given to it, is neither more nor less, so far as the substance of it is concerned, an old story re-told. It must suffice to say that the story is re-told in a manner very delightful to read, a manner eminently calculated to command the attention as well as to enlighten the minds of the "people," for whom it seems to be especially intended, and that, though novelty of incident was of course out of the question, the writer can evidently put old wine into new bottles of his own original shape and make without damage to either and rather with advantage to both. His style is clear as the day, and full of freshness and vigour.

By special desire of the Prince of Wales, the Fête Française and Grand Fancy Fair at the Albert Hall in aid of the funds of the French Hospital, Benevolent Society, and Schools in London will be held next Monday and Tuesday.

Mr. Charles George Colson, M.A., Clare College, Cambridge, and Mr. Charles Thomas Whitmell, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge, have been appointed two of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Lord St. Vincent has announced to the farm-tenants on his Yorkshire and Lincolnshire estates that, taking into consideration the present state of agricultural depression, it is his intention to return £10 per cent on the amount of their half-year's rents to Lady Day last.

COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The loan collection of comparative ancient and modern implements at Kilburn, in connection with the International Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society this week, furnishes the subjects of a page of Engravings. This collection has been skilfully arranged in the proper chronological order by Mr. E. L. Box. We here proceed to notice the particular objects shown in our illustrations, following the order of the engravings as arranged on the page.

No. 1 is a Crimean three-furrow plough, as formerly used in that

country, but now superseded by the modern three-furrow iron plough. No. 2 is the Java plough, as made in that island, and used in the present day. No. 3 is the Egyptian plough, still made and used in Egypt, which is almost identical with those shown on the ancient Egyptian monuments, and may be considered the earliest form of plough. No. 4 is the Suffolk "gallows" plough, as made seventy years ago, and still in use in that county. These four ploughs are lent by Messrs. Ransomes, Sims, and Head, of Ipswich.

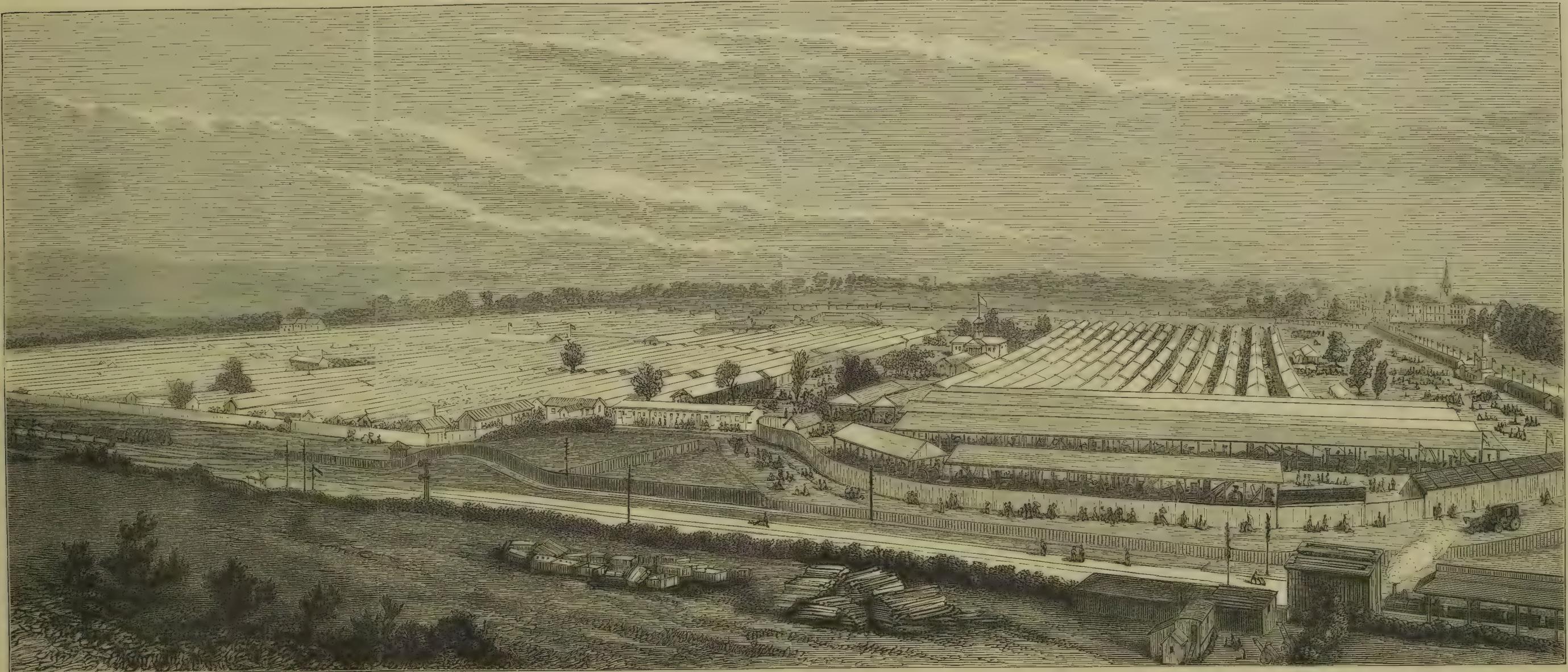
No. 5 is the Gloucester Vale long plough, nearly a century old, lent by Mr. W. Lawrence, Pirton Court, Gloucester. The reader will

contrast this and the other wooden ploughs, of antique types, with the graceful light appearance of No. 6, a plough constructed on the most improved modern principles, entirely of iron and steel.

We next direct attention to a steam balance plough of the most recent principle (No. 7). Little more than half this great implement is given in the illustration. It is made sometimes with as many as eight shares on each half. The frame-plan of this implement, looking at it from above, is that of two parallel lines resting on the wheels; these parallel lines are bent inward, at obtuse angles, beyond the circumference of the wheels, and thence continue till they meet, so

forming the rigid iron frame, which is always at an angle to the line of direction when the plough is at work. The alteration of the width of the furrows is effected by means of wedges, which fix the shares at different angles to the frame.

As many of our readers may not be familiar with the method of steam cultivation, we here add a few words of explanation. One mode is by the double engine system; that is, using two self-moving steam-engines with winding drums under the boilers. These are placed parallel to each other at opposite sides of the field to be operated upon. The implement is pulled towards the engine across the field,



INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY IN LONDON: THE SHOW-YARD AT KILBURN.

the other engine, not in work, paying out the rope while moving forward into position for the return journey. This alternate pulling by each engine is continued till the task is complete. The other mode of working is by drawing the rope to and fro between the engine, placed as before at one side of the field, and a ponderous anchor, which has automatic self-moving action, at the opposite side. The framework of this anchor rests on thin disc wheels, which cut into the ground to enable it to resist the side strain of the engine and implement. The automatic arrangement keeps it moving along so as to be opposite its work.

In the collection at Kilburn all the steam cultivating machines

are placed by themselves apart from the other agricultural implements. The visitor is thus enabled to judge of the different appliances, as connected with each other, in their proper order. Our space being limited, we have placed this steam-plough and the steam clodcrusher (No. 9) with the ordinary implements of their class to assist the comparison.

No. 8 is a very old self-cleaning clodcrusher, lent by Mr. Thomas Dreditt, of Pickards Farm, Guildford. The frame and shaft of this are more modern. The clods in a field having been crushed, it is turned over on to the wheels, the horses draw it to the next field, and are then taken out, and the machine is turned back

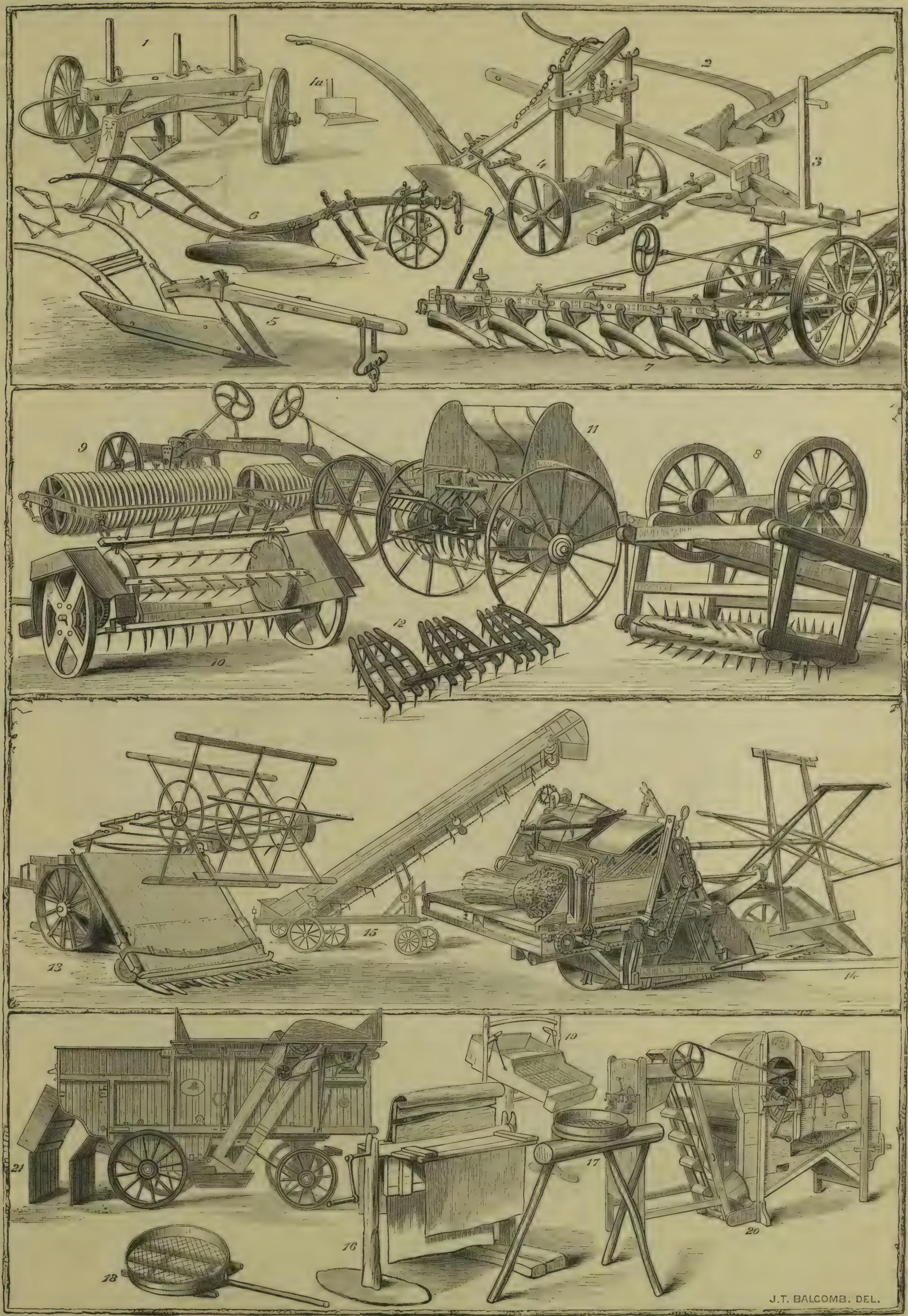
again, so that the spiked rollers are underneath, as seen in the engraving. Compare this with the steam clodcrusher (No. 9), which consists of a number of strong cast-iron wheels, with wedged edges: each wheel has an independent revolution. The total width of this steam-roller is fifteen feet.

No. 10 is an old double-action haykicker, said to be of the first make, or about fifty years old. It is lent by J. D. Ostler, Esq., of Walrond Park, Taunton. It has no screen between it and the horse, to protect it from the showers of hay kicked up; the attendant walks by its side. Compare this rude contrivance with the beautifully-finished haymaker, No. 11. This has a seat provided for the driver,

which is not seen in the engraving, being hid from view by the solid screen or shelter. In such a vehicle a well-dressed lady would be enabled to ride about all day in the fresh air without her apparel being any the worse for it.

No. 12 is an old harrow, roughly made from branches of trees, the tines being of iron. It is lent by H. Downes, Esq., of Basingstoke. This may be compared by visitors with the modern, beautifully-finished, and far more effective harrows to be seen in the Exhibition.

We now come to a machine of a highly interesting character—the Rev. Patrick Bell's reaping-machine (No. 13); the first efficient



1. Crimean Three-Furrow Plough. 1a. Side view of Share.
2. Java Plough. 3. Egyptian Plough.
4. Suffolk Gallows Plough. 5. Gloucester Vale Long Plough.

6. W. Ball and Son's Criterion Plough.
7. Fowler's Steam Balance Plough.
8. Self-Cleaning Clod Crusher.
9. Fowler's Steam Roller, or Clod Crusher.
10. Hay-Kicker.

11. Jeffery and Blackstone's Haym-
ker. 12. Harrow. 13. Bell's Reaping Machine.
14. McCormick's Reaping and Self-Binding Machine.
15. Clayton and Shuttleworth's Corn-Stacker.
16. Winnowing Fan.

17. Ridder and Horse. 18. Ridder.
19. Improved Ridder. 20. H. Cooch's Corn-Dressing Machine.
21. R. Hornsby and Son's Finishing Steam-
Threshing Machine.

J.T. BALCOMB, DEL.

one of its kind, made about 1826. By comparing it with the modern reaping-machines at Kilburn one remarkable difference will be noticed. In the latter the horses pull the machine with its knife behind them, whereas in the first machine they pulled the machine in a direct line to the front of them. A peculiarity in the knife of Bell's and also in that of McCormick's, another reaping-machine which came after Bell's in point of time, is that the knife is finely notched like a saw. An account of the invention of Bell's reaping-machine was given in this Journal on March 7, 1863.

In No. 14 we have a machine which binds the sheaves before depositing them on the ground. Our Illustration almost tells its own tale. The principle of the binding consists chiefly in using a curved swan-neck arm at the side of the binding-table. This arm works forward towards the corn to be bound, when the binding wire from a small pulley embraces it, and, by the arrangement of a shuttle travelling underneath the platform, the circle of the binding-wire round the sheaf is complete.

The corn has next to be stacked; and in No. 15 we have a labour-saving apparatus called the "stacker." This was introduced some years ago by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth to supply a want long felt at harvest when labour is scarce. The days of the pitchfork, sickle, and scythe are going by, but labour-saving contrivances take their place. The stacker proper differs somewhat from a straw elevator, as corn requires a different treatment from loose straw; but this stacker is applicable to both purposes.

No. 16 is an old winnowing fan of probably three centuries ago. It is lent by Mr. Etches, and is most likely the oldest example extant. As the winnowing machines are arranged in this collection, the progressive improvement of the fan is noticeable. We notice the first development of the fly-wheel (four cross pieces at the end of spokes) to which the handle is attached; then, in another machine, the fly-wheel, complete; afterwards the canvas to be twirled round is attached to the circumference of four wheels, having spokes from the centre axis. No. 17 is a riddler, or coarse sieve; the spaces in the bottom of this sieve are about half an inch wide. It is resting on the horse or trestle. The manner of using this winnowing tackle was as follows:—By means of the handle, four canvas flaps were made to revolve rapidly, so that an enormous draught was created; and, by another operation, the riddler with the corn in it was slid backwards and forwards on the top of the "horse," used as a rest to keep it at about one height. The heavier corn fell through direct on to the ground; the lighter corn was blown by the wind a little further off, thus roughly sorting the finer grain from the common. The chaff was sent right away from the neighbourhood of the grain.

No. 18 is a riddler of larger size and coarser bottom, and, as will be seen, was held by its long handle without a horse. The last two are lent by H. Downes, Esq.

No. 19 (in the background) is a riddler of improved design of date about 1812. It forms the transition state between the last-described and our next Illustration. This riddler was used with a fan. It was suspended from the short projections near the top of the frame. The corn having been put into the upper compartment, sideways, motion was given to the riddler by the hand. The corn fell through the bottom of this compartment, running in its passage down over the face of the first wire-gauge; but foreign small seeds, with their chaff, fell through here and away by a spout underneath. The lower sieve was coarser; here the corn fell through, and would be acted on by the fan, as described. The open trough at the foot of the riddler was for the purpose of catching thistle-heads, stones, and other large foreign matters too big to fall through the wirework with the corn.

No. 20 is a corn-dressing machine of the most improved modern construction, placed as a contrast to the ruder implements just mentioned. The old corn-dressing machine similar to this, also exhibited at Kilburn by the owner of No. 20, was patented in the year 1800 by Mr. John Cooch, of Harlestone, near Northampton, and is the oldest complete corn-dressing machine known to be in existence. As the one in our Illustration has never taken any other than first prizes, it is fitly taken as the termination of the scale of improvements commencing with the old winnowing-fan. In this corn-dressing machine the winnowed corn falls out at the end, and is carried up from the flows by means of tin troughs to the top of the elevator, as this part of the apparatus is called. It there falls into the sack's mouth out of the spouts.

No. 21 (seen in the background) is an improvement on the flail. In the usual order, this would come before winnowing machines; but, as the subject of our Illustration is a finishing threshing machine—that is, one which beats out the corn, winnows, sifts, and delivers it into bags, it is more properly placed last. Threshing machines were invented in Scotland about 1758 by a farmer in the parish of Dunblane, Perthshire; but were constructed on the present improved principle by Andrew Mickle, a millwright, of Haddington, about 1776. The machine may be roughly described as consisting of a cylinder, or drum, furnished with beaters, which strike the heads of corn when protruded through fluted rollers. The ears having been thus pounded, the grain falls through some wirework into a winnowing machine. This feature of Mickle's mill is, with some minor alterations, adopted in all threshing machines constructed in the present day. The motive power used for that shown in our Illustration is steam.

"HOMELESS."

The picture by M. Schmid, in the Exhibition at the French Gallery, which has been copied for the Engraving this week presented as an Extra Supplement, may be supposed to represent a party of rustic peasantry in some Alpine or other mountainous country, who have been expelled from their native village by the scourge of war. The humble family—husband and wife, children and aged grandmother—have packed a few remaining chattels and household stores into the cart, which they are vainly attempting to drag up the hilly road, their horse being taken, probably, for the service of the enemy's army, and no other means of carriage being left, in the distressed condition of the land. They do not seem likely to travel far with such an encumbrance; and it is to be feared that they will soon lose even that small portion of their modest property which had been spared by the rude hand of military rapacity, and which alone could preserve them from utter destitution. They are here met by the parish priest or Curé, in company with a friar or monk of some religious order, who look with compassion on the sad plight of these unhappy fugitives, but who do not seem to know any way of helping them in the present need. The scene is a pathetic example of woes and miseries too often brought upon mankind by the wicked ambition of Kings, Emperors, and statesmen, whose schemes of self-aggrandisement are commonly wrought out through warlike operations at the cost of the poorer folk.

The Company of Goldsmiths have voted a grant of £25 in aid of the work of the National Education Union.

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

The greatest agricultural show that the world has ever seen was opened at Kilburn on Monday, and will remain open until next Monday evening. An area of 103 acres is covered with rows of sheds for implements, cattle, and various kinds of agricultural produce; with rings for the judging and parading of the live stock; and with refreshment-booths, the members' club, the grand stand, offices, dormitories for foreign herdsmen, and other buildings. Our Illustrations published this week are a general view of the show-yard, and a page of Engravings which represent some objects of interest in the Loan Collection of Ancient and Modern Agricultural Implements. We gave a plan of the site and the approaches to this Exhibition in our Number for May 10, with a preliminary account of the arrangements. The roadways are wide, and all the arrangements are on a commodious scale; but there is no waste of space, properly so called, and when the visitors in thousands were present the great show-yard was fairly filled. To those, however, who know what an ordinary Royal Agricultural Show is like, the best idea of the magnitude of the extraordinary exhibition of the present year will be conveyed by a comparison of the number of entries with those of previous years.

The total entries of live and dead stock reach the extraordinary number of 25,777, consisting of 22,903 entries of implements and other exhibits—which are not all "dead stock," as some of them are vegetables, seeds, and plants—and 2874 entries of live stock. These numbers, both in regard to the grand total and the separate divisions respectively, are largely in excess of those of any previous show. At Liverpool, two years ago, the entries of implements, &c., mounted up to 15,796, which was then considered a very large number; but at Kilburn we have 7107 in excess of the Liverpool entries. Then, as to the live stock, there were at Bedford, in 1874—the largest previous show of live stock, we believe—1527 entries; but at Kilburn we have 1347 in addition.

But what is more important than the increase of the show in size is the increase of the attractions which it offers. Systems of farming cannot be seen in a show-yard; but almost everything agricultural that can be exhibited in such a place may be seen at Kilburn. The finest horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs that the world has produced are there. We have a show of breeding-cattle and a dairy-show, goats being included. In the dairy department there is not only a show of the finished products of the dairy, British and foreign, but also an exhibition of butter-making on the English, French, Danish, and Swedish systems, and of cheesemaking on the plans in vogue in this country, Denmark, Holstein, and Limburg. The exhibition of bees, hives, and honey, with illustrations of the most successful methods of bee-manipulation, possesses great attractions to many visitors.

Side by side with the latest inventions and most finished adaptations in agricultural machinery, implements, and tools, there are some of primitive form, many of which have seen good service in the past and are not yet entirely superseded, and others chiefly interesting as curiosities of unperfected ingenuity, enough, so some people say, to upset half the modern patents. When we come to the vegetable department of the show, we find in that also new attractions. The great British seed firms have at once enriched themselves and made the world of agriculturists and consumers their debtors by the results of their enterprise, directed by special knowledge and opportunities. In roots, cereals, forage plants, and garden vegetables they show the developments of a system of artificial selection culminating in the prearranged "survival of the fittest." A comparison of the field and garden products of to-day with those of twenty, or even ten, years ago shows a wonderful progress. But the interesting display of our seedsmen is no new feature in agricultural shows. The novelties at Kilburn are the collections of the agricultural produce of India and several European countries, together with a loan collection from South Kensington Museum, illustrating the composition of foods.

Anyone who is greatly interested in agriculture, and who has had the time at his command, may have profitably spent the past week in the inspection of this great agricultural exhibition; indeed, it can scarcely have been possible to inspect it thoroughly in all its branches in less time. Nor would the time have been spent less enjoyably than usefully if the weather had been favourable, for the arrangements of the show are so perfect that a visitor may do almost everything but sleep in the grounds. The refreshment department is particularly well served, newspapers are sold in the show-yard, and facilities for reading and writing are also provided. Members of the Royal Agricultural Society and their friends have the special advantage of a very well-served club, with reading and writing rooms included. Even our friends, the teetotallers, have not been forgotten; for there are special places for their accommodation, wherein they may imbibe the beverages which they love, without the sight or the smell of those stronger liquors which they abominate. For foreign visitors the Royal Agricultural Society, mindful of the great hospitality shown to British visitors at the Paris Cattle Show last year, made special provisions. The foreign herdsmen could sleep in dormitories erected and furnished for their use in the show-yard. Foreign agriculturists and others interested in seeing all that they could see of British agriculture have had all possible facilities at their command. Special stewards were appointed to give them information and guidance, and excursions for their benefit to Mr. Lawes's experimental farm at Rothamsted and the Royal Windsor farms were arranged for. In short, our great Royal Agricultural Society has surpassed itself this year in the completeness of its arrangements for the instruction and convenience of its guests of all classes and of all nations.

We must not forget to mention a grand stand of unusual dimensions, capable of seating 3000 persons, facing the great ring which was used first for the judging of horses, and afterwards for the parade of horses and cattle.

Unfortunately, after making all the preparations that could well be made for a magnificent exhibition, the Society was denied the complete success which fine weather alone can ensure to an open-air show. The continuous wet weather preceding the opening day had brought the show-ground, carted over as it was with heavy implements in all directions, into a state more resembling a morass than a promenade; and the reports of this state of affairs which appeared in the newspapers no doubt deterred large numbers of people from visiting the show. For three days preceding the opening there was no rain of any consequence; and Monday was a delightful day. The mud had solidified and been rolled down, thousands of old railway sleepers had been laid down in the main roadways, and burnt earth had been extensively used where most required. Visitors, therefore, could get to all the main points of interest dry-shod, and although some of the cross-roads were still in a muddy condition, it was fondly hoped that by Tuesday there would be nothing to object to where the carting had been finished. But on Monday night, and for nearly the whole of Tuesday, rain fell almost without intermission. Thus all the good done by the previous four drying days was undone, and the enjoyment of visitors was sadly marred.

The Prince and Princess of Wales were fortunate in having beautiful weather for their visit to the Show on Monday. The Prince, as President of the Royal Agricultural Society, came to open the Show, and was met by the Lord Mayor, the principal officers of the society, and several distinguished British and foreign agriculturists. Their Royal Highnesses, who were accompanied by their three daughters, drove first to the Members' Club, opposite to which the brief opening ceremonial was performed, and afterwards to the dairy department, the bees, and some of the cattle classes. After taking lunch in the Royal Pavilion, the Royal party travelled to the great horse ring on Deauville's narrow-gauge railway, which has been laid down right across the show-yard by Messrs. Fowler and Co., of Leeds. Entering the Royal box in the grand stand, the Prince and Princess saw a parade of horses, mules, and donkeys, after which they left, having been about four hours in the show-ground. On Tuesday her Majesty the Queen was to have visited the show, but the rain prevented the visit. The Prince of Wales and Lord Beaconsfield came in the afternoon. On Wednesday the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught inspected the Exhibition; and it was announced that the visit of her Majesty would take place on Saturday.

In arranging for this great International Exhibition, the Royal Agricultural Society has necessarily incurred very large expenses. We are sorry to see that the Mansion House fund is smaller in amount than it might have been expected to be, but little, if at all, exceeding, we believe, the sums contributed to the expenses of ordinary shows by great towns like Manchester and Liverpool. As a security against loss, therefore, the Society have chiefly to look to the money taken at the gates of the show-yard.

What the total takings will be we cannot yet tell, but they were not satisfactory for so great a show in the immediate neighbourhood of London on the early days of the week. Indeed, with such weather as we have had, complete success to an open-air show was not to be expected.

It is impossible for us to find space for anything approaching to a detailed description of the great show at Kilburn. We may, however, state that the most remarkable features of the live-stock department are the great collection of horses—no fewer than 716 being entered, and the large and fine show of Jersey cattle.

We hear in these days a great deal about agricultural depression. We doubt not the reality of that calamity; but we are glad to see that the magnitude of the show affords abundant evidence of a fact that holds good against much Cassandra-like lamentation here, and a little too much bragging from the competitors of British farmers. The fact we refer to is that British agriculture is still the finest in the world, and that it will take a great deal of killing. With a fair field for the development of his enterprise, which the British farmer can scarcely be said to enjoy under the existing system of land tenure, we have faith enough in him to believe that he will still hold his own against the competition of the whole world.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN JULY.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The second Eclipse this year is an annular Eclipse of the Sun on July 19, invisible from the British Isles, and seen as a small eclipse only from the south of Europe or in the south of France, Austria, and a little larger in Spain, the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea. The line of Central and Annular Eclipse begins at 13 minutes after 7h. a.m. in the North Atlantic Ocean, a few degrees from the West Coast of Africa, and south-west of Sierra Leone, thence passing near Sierra Leone, almost following the river Niger to south of Timbuctoo, still tending northwards to a point 18 deg. of north latitude, then turning southward, crossing Nubia, the southern end of the Red Sea and western end of the Sea of Babylonia to the West Coast of Africa, south of Cape Guardafui, to the Indian Ocean, crossing the Equator at a point nearly 60 deg. E. longitude to a point 98 deg. E. Nearly on the tropic of Capricorn at five minutes to 11 a.m., Greenwich mean time. The southern boundary line of this Eclipse begins in the South Atlantic Ocean, thence to the West Coast of Africa, in latitude about 18 deg., across South Africa to the east coast at Delagoa Bay, and to the south of Madagascar to a point in the Indian Ocean, whose longitude is about 82 deg. E. and latitude 55 deg. S. The northern boundary line passes from the North Atlantic Ocean, south of the British Isles, north of France, across Europe to north of the Caspian Sea, north of Persia, across Hindostan to a point 7 deg. N. of the Equator in longitude 112½ deg., and an Eclipse will take place situated between these boundary lines.

The Moon is near Jupiter during the morning hours of the 8th, and to the left of the planet during the night hours of the same day and morning hours of the 9th. She is near Saturn from the time of Moon rising on the 10th and throughout the night. On the 11th the Moon and Mars rise nearly together, and are near together throughout the night. On the 21st she is near Mercury. She is to the right of Venus during the evening hours of the 22nd, and to the left during the evening hours of the 23rd. She is nearest the Earth on the 1st and 28th, and most distant on the 13th. Her phases or times of change are:

Full Moon, on the 3rd at 38 minutes after 9h. in the afternoon.
Last Quarter, " 11th, " 54 " 8h. " morning.
New Moon, " 19th, " 6 " 9h. " morning.
First Quarter, " 26th, " 36 " 10h. " morning.

Mercury is an evening star, setting on the 5th at 9h. 26m. p.m.; on the 10th at 9h. 25m. p.m., or 1h. 12m. after the Sun; on the 15th at 9h. 18m., or 1h. 5m. after the Sun; on the 20th at 9h. 8m.; and on the 30th at 8h. 35m., or 47 minutes after sunset. He is in his descending node on the 20th, near the Moon on the 21st, at his greatest eastern elongation (27 deg. 9 min.) on the 27th, and at the greatest distance from the Sun on the last day.

Venus is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 10h. 32m. p.m.; on the 10th at 10h. 10m. p.m.; on the 20th at 9h. 43m., or 1h. 39m. after the Sun; and on the 30th she sets at 9h. 11m. p.m. She is at her greatest eastern elongation (45 deg. 33 min.) on the 16th, in her descending node on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 23rd.

Mars rises on the 1st at two or three minutes before midnight, on the 9th at 11h. 27m. p.m., on the 19th at 11h. 9m. p.m., and on the 29th at 10h. 42m. p.m., and is visible afterwards throughout the night. He is at his least distance from the Sun on the 9th, near the Moon on the 11th, and in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 25m. a.m., on the 15th at 6h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 5h. 59m. a.m.

Jupiter rises on the 9th at 10h. 24m. p.m., on the 19th at 9h. 41m. p.m., and on the 29th at 9h. 4m. p.m., being 1h. 14m. after sunset; and he is visible throughout the nights after these times. He is stationary among the stars on the 2nd, and near the Moon on the 8th. He is due south on the 1st at 4h. 23m. a.m., on the 15th at 3h. 27m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 28m. a.m.

Saturn rises on the 1st twice in the same day, at about 0h. 1m. a.m., and again at 11h. 57m. p.m.; on the 9th at 11h. 23m. p.m.; on the 19th at 10h. 47m. p.m.; and on the 29th at 10h. 8m. p.m., or 2h. 18m. after sunset, and is visible throughout the night after these times. He is in quadrature with the Sun on the 7th at midnight, near the Moon on the 11th, and stationary among the stars on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 24m. a.m., on the 15th at 5h. 31m. a.m., and on the last day at 4h. 28m. a.m.

Lord Hartington presided on Monday evening at the nineteenth annual dinner of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution. His Lordship, in proposing the toast of the evening, expressed his concurrence in the view recently enunciated by Lord Derby at Liverpool that the present depression was merely of a temporary character. The total amount of the receipts as announced was about £9000, including fifty guineas from the chairman.

The Corporation of Ipswich has decided upon erecting a new Corn Exchange at a cost of £29,000. The following works and public buildings have been sanctioned within the past few months in this improving town:—New Museum and School of Art, costing £9000; Post-Office and Public Offices, £7000; improvement of dock and river, new entrance-gates, &c., £60,000; new sewerage scheme, £43,000. The cost of the new Museum is partly provided for by public subscription, Sir Richard Wallace, the president, heading the list with £500.



HOMELESS.

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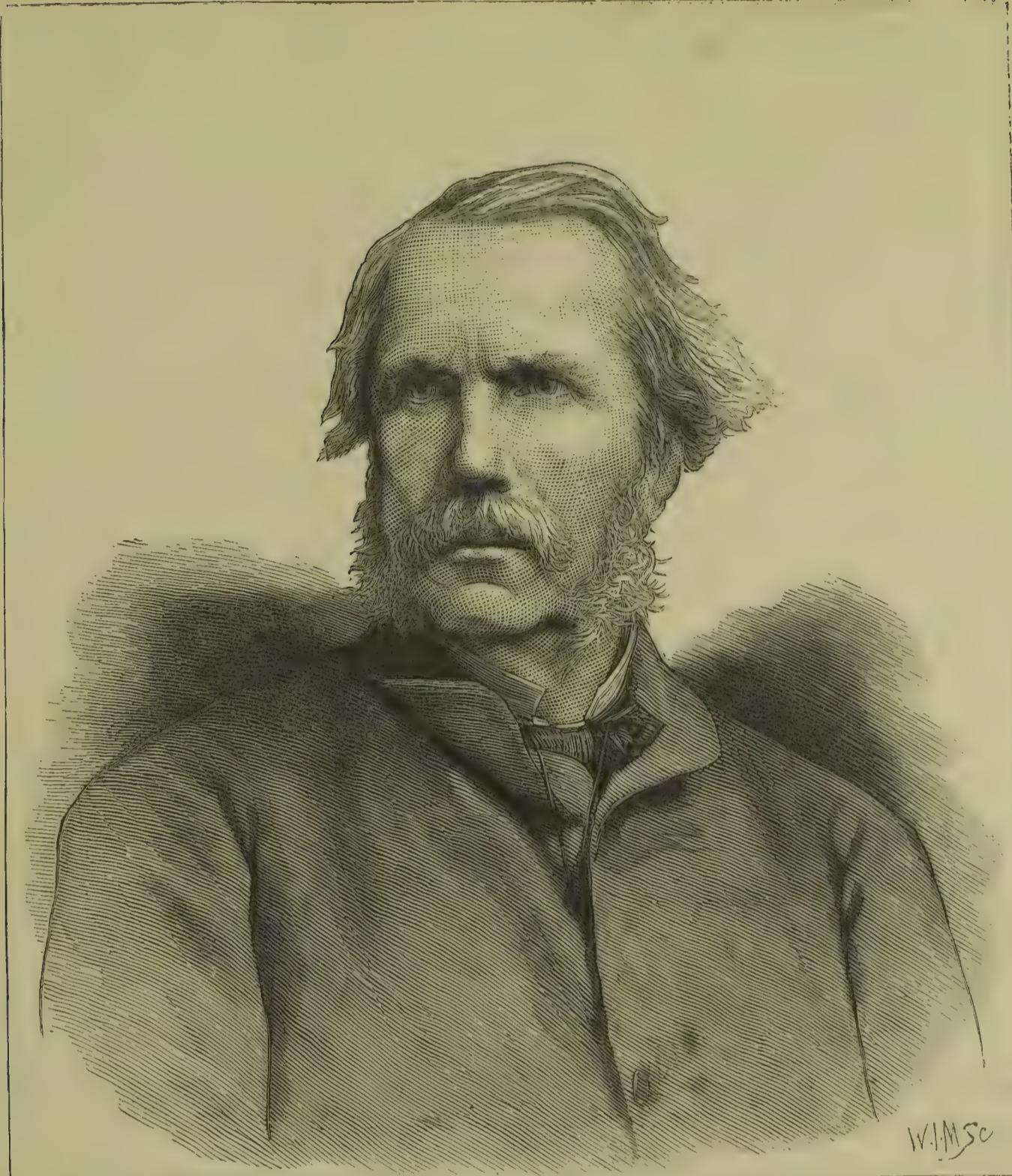
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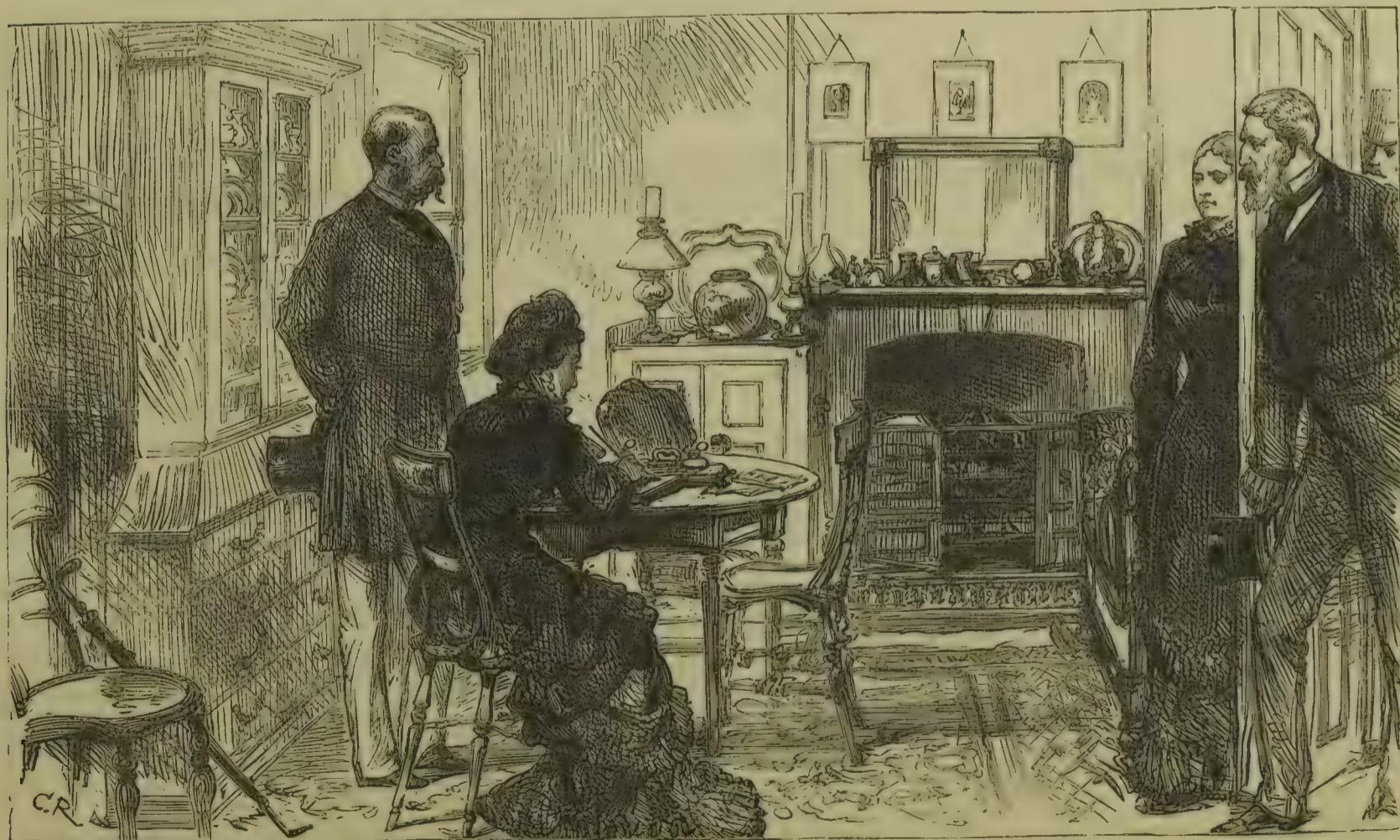
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INTERIOR OF THE LODGE AT CAMDEN HOUSE, CHISELHURST: SIGNING THE VISITORS' BOOK.

THE LATE LORD LAWRENCE.

The death of this eminent man, one of the best and greatest Viceroys of British India, and latterly much engaged in works of social beneficence amongst us, was announced last Saturday, to the general regret of his fellow-countrymen. It was spoken of in the House of Lords by the Prime Minister on Monday; and the arrangement for a funeral this day in Westminster Abbey will have been approved by unanimous public sentiment, for there is no party that can dissent from the recognition of such well-remembered services to the State as those of John Lawrence. As Administrator of the Punjab, especially in 1857, at the time of the Sepoy Mutiny and the terrible conflict throughout the North-Western and Central Provinces of India, he probably did more than any other individual to preserve the British dominion in Asia. Not a soldier, like his brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, or like Outram, Havelock, and Colin Campbell, his share of the work in the defence of our Eastern Empire lay with its civilian rule; and his office was associated with those of Lord Canning, Lord Elphinstone, and Sir Bartle Frere, in holding fast the government of its motley nations through a period of fearful danger, and in collecting its remaining military forces to carry on that fierce struggle. Sir John Lawrence, by his great personal influence with the Sikhs and other powerful races of the territory over which he ruled, was enabled not only to ensure their loyalty, but to raise from amongst them, at the most critical moment, those native troops, commanded by Nicholson and Archdale Wilson, whose arms were successfully opposed at Delhi to the progress of the great Indian rebellion. The ancient capital of the Mogul dynasty was thus captured, and a signal blow was struck at the political pretensions of the enemy, before the fresh reinforcements of British troops could arrive in India to beat down the revolt of Oude and to avenge the massacre of Cawnpore. This prompt and timely achievement in 1857 made the final issue of the war no longer doubtful; though Lord Clyde and Sir Hugh Rose, now Lord Strathnairn, had still to perform, in the year ensuing, a most arduous military task. Sir John Lawrence, to whose administrative and diplomatic exertions in the Punjab, as truly as to those of the Brigadiers-General commanding at the siege of Delhi, the inestimable success had been due, soon afterwards returned home, and lent the aid of his wise counsels to the Indian Government of the Queen, which had superseded that of the East India Company. It was not till 1863 that he again went out, succeeding Lord Elgin, as Governor-General or Viceroy, which great office he held during the next five years, endeavouring by all his measures to improve the condition of the vast native population, and to win the friendship and confidence of the Indian Princes, Rajahs, and other influential classes, that they might become willing supporters of the British Empire. It is well known that Lord Lawrence was consistently opposed to all schemes of further territorial aggrandisement, and especially that he desired to respect the independence of the ruler of Afghanistan. His policy, which was continued by Lord Mayo, has recently been set aside; and the controversy last winter upon the Afghan war question drew forth some of his latest contributions to Parliamentary and newspaper discussion. Since 1868 Lord Lawrence has resided in London; and he was, during three years, Chairman of the London School Board, adding much to the dignity of its proceedings and to the esteem with which it was regarded by enlightened and liberal friends of popular education.

The site chosen by the Dean of Westminster for the grave of Lord Lawrence in the old Abbey is in the north aisle, nearly opposite the statue of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. It will not be a state funeral, but will no doubt be attended by some of her Majesty's Ministers, and by other persons of rank.

Our Portrait of Lord Lawrence is from a photograph by Messrs. Elliott and Fry, of Baker-street.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL. We have the details of this lamentable event by the arrival of news from the Cape to the 10th ult. The report of Lieutenant J. Brenton Carey, 98th Regiment, Assistant Deputy-Quarter-master-General, who accompanied the Prince Imperial on the reconnaissance which led to his melancholy death, is as follows:—

Having learnt that his Imperial Highness would proceed on June 1 to reconnoitre the country in advance of the column and choose a site for the camp of the following day, I suggested that, as I had already ridden over the same ground, I should accompany him. My request was granted; but at the same time, Colonel Harrison, Acting Quartermaster-General, stated that I was not in any way to interfere with the Prince, as he wished him to have the entire credit of choosing the camp. Shortly before starting, I found that no escort was prepared, and applied to the Brigade-Major of Cavalry. I received the necessary orders, and at 9.15 six men of Bettington's Horse paraded before head-quarters. With these and a friendly Zulu, provided by the Hon. Mr. Drummond, we started. Six Basutos of Captain Shepstone's Corps were also under orders to proceed with us, and before crossing the Blood river I sent on to him to ask for them. The messenger returned to say that they would meet us on the ridge between the Incenzi and Itelezi Hills. I again sent the man with orders to bring the escort back with him. On our right and left flanks I saw large bodies of Basutos scouting. Arrived upon the ridge, we dismounted, wishing to fix the position of some hills with our compasses. Colonel Harrison then rode up and told us that General Marshall's cavalry was coming up. When he had left I suggested to the Prince to wait for the remainder of the escort. 'Oh no; we are quite strong enough.' At a mile and a half we ascended a commanding and rocky range of hills beyond Ilyotzi River. I proposed that we should here off-saddle, but the Prince said that he preferred to off-saddle near the river. We remained for half an hour sketching and surveying the country with our telescopes. Seeing no one, we descended to a kraal in a valley below and off-saddled. No precautions were taken, as no Zulus were expected to be in the neighbourhood. The Prince was tired, and lay down beside a hut. The men made coffee, and I reconnoitred with my telescope. At 3.35 I suggested saddling up. His Imperial Highness said, 'Wait another ten minutes'; but in five minutes gave me the necessary order. I repeated it, and then went to fetch my horse from the mealie-fields. I had saddled and mounted on the home side of the kraal when I heard his Imperial Highness give the order, 'Prepare to mount.' I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said, 'Mount,' and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of Zulus about twenty yards off, rushing towards us through the mealie-fields. They shouted and fired upon us as we rode off. I thought that all were mounted, and, knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded, I judged it better to clear the long grass before making a stand. Knowing from experience the bad shooting of the Zulus, I did not expect that anyone was injured. I therefore shouted as we neared the donga, 'We must form up on the other side. See to the retreat of everyone.' On looking back I saw one party following us, while another on our left was attempting to cut off our retreat across the ridge. Meanwhile we were under a

heavy fire, and after we had crossed the donga a man said to me, 'I fear the Prince is killed, Sir.' I paused, looked back, and, seeing the Prince's horse galloping on the other side of the donga, asked if it was any use returning. The Zulus had already passed over the ground where he must have fallen, and he pointed out the men creeping round our left. I paused for our men to come up, and then galloped on to find a drift over the Tombucto River.'

The evidence of the surviving members of the escort may be compared with the report of Lieutenant Carey. The names of the men were Sergeant Willis, Corporal Grubb, and Troopers Letocq, Cochrane, Abel, and Rogers. Abel and Rogers were killed.

The first witness, Sergeant Willis, said:—'We descended a hill to a kraal about a hundred yards from the Imbanani River. The kraal contained four or five huts. There was clear ground in front, but high grass and standing crops all round the other sides. We were ordered by the Prince to off-saddle, and, after knee-haltering, turned our horses into the grass. We lay down outside the huts and took some cooked coffee, while the Kaffir looked after the watering of the horses. At ten minutes to four the Prince gave the time, saying, 'Let the horses have ten minutes more.' The Kaffir drove up our horses, and at four we were ordered to saddle. The Kaffir said he had seen a Zulu across the river, going up the hill opposite. We saddled as quickly as we could. The Prince then gave the order to mount, and all of us did so, except Trooper Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. A sudden volley was at that instant fired, and we all made our way out at once, except Rogers, and I saw him lying against the hut.'

'Did you see the Prince?—I cannot say. I saw two men fall from their horses, but cannot say who they were, because I was galloping hard. About fifty yards in front was a deep donga, and when we caught up to Lieutenant Carey I was told the order was to make for Colonel Wood's camp. The Zulus continued firing after us as we galloped for 200 yards, and yelling. We got back to camp about seven o'clock, all together.'

'How far do you think you went to the kraal?—About twelve or fifteen miles from the Blood river.'

'How many Zulus do you think there were?—From the shots, I should say fifty. Corporal Grubb caught the Prince's horse and rode him in, leading his own. I never saw the Prince again.'

The second witness, Corporal Grubb, after a repetition of the first part, deposed: 'We went, as near as I can guess, twenty miles from Blood River to a kraal. Before we got there the Prince told us to loosen girths, and went sketching with Lieutenant Carey to the brow of a hill. When he came back we mounted, and we went down to another kraal. The Prince came up, saying, 'You can water your horses at the river and cook your coffee.' We off-saddled there for an hour. The kraal had five huts, with a stone cattle-inclosure; two or three dogs were about, and there were traces of Zulus having gone away only shortly before we arrived. Tambookie grass six feet high, with Kaffir corn and mealies growing amongst it, was standing all round it except in front of the way by which we escaped. Here there was twenty yards of open ground. We had our coffee while the native looked after the horses. The Prince said, 'It is ten minutes to four; we will saddle at four.' The Kaffir came up saying something which no one understood till I interpreted. It was that he had seen a Zulu at the river on the other side. We lost no time in saddling, fetching our own horses. The Prince gave the order, 'Prepare to mount.' I took the time from him. He took hold of his horse, and said, 'Mount.' The Prince mounted; but before we had time to get our right feet into the stirrups a volley was fired from the mealies. We were all seated except Rogers, who was trying to catch his led horse. The volley was fired from about twenty yards. The Zulus shouted 'Usutu,' and 'Here are the English cowards.' I turned round, saw the Zulus, and put spurs to my horse. As I went I saw Rogers behind a hut, to the shelter of which he had run, and I shouted out, 'Come along.' I saw him level his rifle at a Zulu. I rode on with Abel full gallop.'

'Who was leading then?—Lieutenant Carey and Cochrane. When we had got a few yards from the kraals a bullet struck Abel full in the back about an inch below his bandolier. He was half a length in front of me. I saw they were firing high, and so lay along my horse. Letocq passed me saying, 'Put spurs to your horse, boy; the Prince is down.' I looked back, and saw the Prince was clinging to the stirrup-leather and saddle underneath his horse for a few lengths, and he then fell. His horse, as far as I could make out, trampled on him. I unslung my carbine to have a shot at the Zulus, but the horse just then plunged into the donga, and I fell forward on his neck and lost my loaded carbine. When I recovered my seat I found the Prince's horse close beside me. I could not catch it, so I got behind it and drove it along till I caught up to Lieutenant Carey. He then said, 'Some one must catch the Prince's horse; and I replied, 'As my horse is fagged, I will catch it and ride it into camp.' I dismounted and caught the horse and rode it into camp. The Zulus made one rush at us, but we were too quick, and they continued independent firing till we were out of range. We rode on till we fell in with General Wood, Colonel Buller, and two mounted infantry. We made our report, and they, looking through their glasses, saw six Zulus leading away our horses. I saw no more of the Prince.'

'What was the last order given?—The Prince said, 'Mount.' I heard no order after that, but at the sound of the volley I watched Lieutenant Carey. We all of us put spurs to our horses and galloped.'

'How many Zulus were there?—I should say forty or fifty.'

'What were the Zulus firing with?—From the whiz of the bullet that struck Abel, I know they had Martini-Henrys.'

'Before you mounted, how were you standing?—We were in line, the Prince being in front of us. Our backs were to the kraal.'

The third witness, Trooper Cochrane, after some repetition of the preliminary evidence, stated: 'We rode, I think, twenty miles from the river, meeting General Wood's column coming down the hill, about ten o'clock. We then went to a kraal between the hill and the river. The Prince there ordered us to off-saddle. We stopped an hour, when the Prince ordered us to saddle up again. When we had done so Lieutenant Carey said it was half-past three, and the Prince gave the word 'Prepare to mount,' and afterwards, 'Mount.' I was next to him. We mounted, but I did not see him do so. He was, I think, doing something to his bit. All of a sudden a volley was fired at us, the Zulus giving a tremendous shout. The horses were frightened, and we could hardly hold them. Some broke away, and the rest bolted with us. When I got across the donga, or about fifty yards from the kraal, I saw the Prince on foot, closely pursued by Zulus. His horse was then galloping off in another direction. I saw no more of the Prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He gave no orders. About a quarter of an hour afterwards Grubb and Willis caught us up and told us that Abel, Rogers, and the Kaffir were killed.'

'In what direction was the Prince running?—He was running after us.'

'How many Zulus were pursuing him?—I think about a dozen.'

'How far off were they?—About three yards from him. They had all guns and assegais.'

'Was any effort made to rally or halt, or any attempt made to save the Prince?—No; we had only three rifles with us.'

'How far did you gallop?—About two miles without stopping.'

'Did anyone ask about the Prince?—No; we were separated.'

Trooper Letocq gave evidence as follows:—'The kraal we came to last was about fifty yards above the river. Here the Prince told us to off-saddle, and then the Kaffir was sent into the hut to see if anyone was there. He went down afterwards to the river for some water, and we had coffee. After an hour the Prince ordered us to saddle up. When we had all saddled up he asked, 'Are you all ready?' and we said, 'Yes.' He then said, 'Mount,' and, just as we were springing to our saddles, the volley was fired from the mealies at fifteen or seventeen yards. We had gone to that very place to catch our horses. When we were saddling up the Kaffir, who had been to the river to water the horses, said he had seen a Zulu going up the river away from where the volley was fired. I dropped my carbine and had to dismount for it. In remounting I was unable to get my feet into the stirrups: my horse was galloping so hard from fright. I lay across the saddle. I passed the Prince, but was unable to stop for him, having no power over the reins. As I got clear away from the kraal I passed the Prince. He then had hold of the stirrup-leather and the cantle of the saddle, and was trying to get his foot into the stirrup, but his horse was going too fast. I said to him, 'Dépêchez vous, s'il vous plaît, Monsieur, et montez votre cheval.' He made no reply. He had not caught hold of the bridle; he could not keep up with the horse, and I saw it tread on him, and the Prince fell down. The Zulus were firing all the time, but I could not see them. I saw no more of the Prince. I followed Lieutenant Carey. He was leading at first, but some of us passed him. We galloped two or three miles, the Zulus trying to surround us. I saw Grubb and Willis could not catch up to us, and asked Lieutenant Carey to wait for them. He said, 'We will cross the spruit and wait for them on the rise on the other side.' Grubb and Willis were 300 yards behind us, for their horses were knocked up.'

'Were any orders given to stop or rally, or try to save the Prince?—No.'

'Did any of you mention the Prince, or did Lieutenant Carey say anything about him?—No; all that I heard Lieutenant Carey say all the time was, 'Let us make haste, and go quickly.'

The above evidence was taken by Captain Bettington on the return of the survivors. The testimony as thus given was signed by each witness as correct. The Prince's horse, a grey charger, was brought into the camp; and it was observed that the holster of the saddle was partly torn off. A military court of inquiry has been held, over which Major-General Marshall presided, but the result is not known.

The finding of the Prince's body on the day after he was killed, by a strong force of cavalry under Major-General Marshall, which brought it back to the camp at Itelezi, was described in our last. The body was found quite naked, and pierced with nineteen assegai wounds, lying in the donga or ditch. The necklace or chain, to which a locket was suspended, had been left with the body; also the Prince's watch and rings, and other trinkets, with a small reliquary, which the Zulus probably feared to touch, supposing them to be magic charms. There was a religious service performed by a Roman Catholic chaplain at the camp, and the body was subsequently removed to Pietermaritzburg, where it was received by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Colonial Secretary, and the officers of the garrison, and placed in the Roman Catholic church, where it lay in state. The remains were to arrive on the 11th ult. at Durban, whence they would be conveyed, escorted by the garrison, on board her Majesty's ship *Boadicea*, which would proceed immediately to Simon's Bay. There the body would be transferred on board her Majesty's troop-ship *Orontes*, in charge of Colonel Pemberton. The *Orontes* will be met by part of the Channel Fleet, as an escort of honour, and may be expected to arrive at Sheerness one day next week. Another of her Majesty's ships will then convey the Prince's body from Sheerness to Woolwich. The officers and men of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, as well as the cadets of the Royal Military Academy there, under General Sir Lintorn Simmons, will march with the coffin to Chiselhurst, where a solemn funeral will take place in the Memorial Chapel, at the tomb already occupied by the mortal remains of the late Emperor Napoleon III. We shall publish ample illustrations of all these proceedings, besides the sketches we expect to receive from Mr. Melton Prior, our Special Artist in South Africa, showing the manner in which the remains of the Prince were conveyed from the head-quarters of the army to the capital of Natal, and to the port of embarkation, with the public honours that were bestowed upon it.

At Paris, on Thursday week, there was a funeral mass performed in the Church of St. Augustin, which was attended by many persons of high rank, Queen Isabella of Spain and her husband, Lord Lyons and the other Ambassadors, Marshal M'Mahon, the Princes of the Bonaparte family, and many senators and deputies. In London, on Sunday last, and again on Monday and Tuesday, there were special services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Southwark, at the Pro-Cathedral in Kensington, and at the Church of St. John of Jerusalem, in Great Ormond-street. The residence of the Empress, Camden Place, Chiselhurst, has been daily visited by numbers of the aristocracy and upper class of society, who came to inquire about her Majesty's health and to leave messages of personal sympathy. Two of our illustrations, one representing the scene outside, at the lodge gate, and the other that of visitors writing their names in the book kept at the lodge, show what has been witnessed there from day to day since the disastrous news reached England. We also give an illustration of the interior of the room at Camden Place, which was used by the Prince for his private study; and his favourite riding-hack, which bears the name of Stag, is the subject of one of our engravings.

The death of the Prince Imperial was alluded to by the Prince of Wales in his speech last week at the dinner of the West London Hospital. He spoke of him as "a brave young man, who was the guest of this country; and personally," his Royal Highness added, "I can only say that a more charming or more excellent young man could never have existed, and if it had been the will of Providence that he should have been called to succeed his father as Sovereign of the great neighbouring country, I have every reason to believe that he would have been an admirable Sovereign, and that, like his father, he would have been a true and great ally of this country." In like manner, the Duke of Cambridge, at the dinner of the Trinity House Corporation on Saturday, stated that the Prince Imperial was bent upon going to South Africa, from an intense anxiety to show his gratitude to the Queen and the country for the manner in which he had been treated while living in this country.

"As to his conduct, I think there can be no doubt, he was

thoroughly good, high-minded, high-principled young man. As to his courage, singularly enough I had observed on several occasions the intense dash in his character, and in a letter I have from him he thanks me for having given him a hint on that very subject. I had said to him that he should not run unnecessary risk or expose himself unnecessarily; I gave him that hint; but so strong was his desire to see service, and to show the noble spirit which dwelt within him, that he could not restrain his feelings in any way, and if the opportunity occurred he would only be anxious to go to the front. The result is deplorable; but there can be no question that the feelings were noble and generous, and I am only grieved that a life so valuable should have been so unhappily cut off."

With the approval of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, a general subscription throughout the Army has been commenced to erect a memorial of the late Prince Imperial. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn and Sir Charles Yorke, Lord Napier of Magdala, and other officers of high rank, are on the committee. The subscription is not to exceed £1 from any individual contributor.

Our Portrait of the Prince Imperial, given as the Extra Supplement last week, is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

WILL OF THE LATE PRINCE.

The following is a translation of the will of the late Prince Louis Napoleon, made at Camden Place, Chisellhurst, on Feb. 26, 1879:—

"This is my testament.

"1. I die in the Catholic Apostolic and Roman religion, in which I was born.

"2. I desire that my body may be laid near that of my father, until the time comes when both may be transferred to the spot where the founder of our house reposes among the French people, whom we, like him, dearly loved.

"3. My latest thought will be for my country, for which I would wish to die.

"4. I hope my mother, when I shall be no more, will maintain for me that affectionate remembrance which I shall cherish for her to the last moment.

"5. Let my private friends, my servants, and the partisans of the cause which I represent, be assured that my gratitude to them will only cease with my life.

"6. I shall die with a sentiment of profound gratitude towards the Queen of England, the entire Royal family, and the country in which during eight years I have received such cordial hospitality. I constitute my mother my universal legatee, subject to the payment of the following legacies:—

"I bequeath 20,000f. to my cousin, Prince J. N. Murat. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. F. Pietri, in recognition of his good services. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. le Baron Corvisart, in recognition of his devotion. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. de Larminat, who has always shown herself so attached to my mother. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. A. Filou, my former tutor. I bequeath 100,000f. to M. L. N. Conneau, 100,000f. to M. N. Espinasse, 100,000f. to Captain A. Bizot, three of my oldest friends. I desire that my dear mother should constitute an annuity of 10,000f. for Prince L. L. Bonaparte; an annuity of 5000f. for Mr. Bachon, my former écuier; of 2500f. each to Madame Thierry and Uhlmann. I desire that all my other servants should never be deprived of their salaries. I desire to leave to Prince N. Charles Bonaparte, the Duke of Bassano, and to M. Rouher three of the most beautiful souvenirs that my testamentary executors may select. I desire also to leave to General Simmons, to M. Strode, and to Mgr. Goddard three souvenirs which my testamentary executors may select from the valuables which belong to me. I bequeath to M. F. Pietri my pin surmounted by a stone (cat's eye); to M. Corvisart, my pin (rose pearl); to M. de Larminat, a medallion containing the portraits of my father and my mother; to Madame Lebreton, my watch in enamel, ornamented with my monogram in diamonds; to MM. Conneau, Espinasse, Bizot, J. N. Murat, A. Fleury, P. de Bourgoing, S. Corvisart, my arms and uniforms, except those I may have last worn, which I leave to my mother. I leave to M. d'Entraigues a pin surmounted by a fine pearl, round in shape, which was given me by the Empress. I beg my mother to be good enough to distribute to the persons who during my life have shown attachment to me the trinkets or less valuable objects which may recall me to their recollection. I bequeath to the Comtesse Clary my pin surmounted by a beautiful fine pearl (A.); to the Duke of Huascar, my cousin, my Spanish swords.

"NAPOLEON.

"All written by my own hand.

"I need not recommend my mother to neglect nothing to defend the memory of my great uncle and father. I beg her to remember that as long as a Bonaparte lives the Imperial cause will be represented. The duties of our house towards the country will not be extinct with my life. When I die the task of continuing the work of Napoleon III. will fall to the eldest son of Prince Napoleon, and I hope my beloved mother, by supporting him with all her power, will give to us who shall be no more this last and crowning proof of affection.

"NAPOLEON.

"At Chisellhurst, Feb. 26, 1879.

"I appoint MM. Rouher and F. Pietri my testamentary executors. I mean by F. Pietri, Franceschini Pietri.

"N."

THE QUEEN'S JOURNEY IN SCOTLAND.

Two Illustrations of her Majesty's route, on the 20th ult., from Balmoral to the south, by way of Dundee and Fife-shire, are given in this Number of our Journal, from Sketches by our Artist, Mr. W. A. Donnelly, who was permitted to accompany the Royal train. Her Majesty was met at the Tay Bridge Station, Dundee, by the Provost, magistrates, and town councillors of that Royal Burgh, from whom she accepted an address, with bouquets of flowers presented by Mrs. Brownlee and other ladies. The Queen was accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and was attended by General Sir H. Ponsonby, Lord Bridport, Colonel Pickard, Dr. Marshall, and the Hon. Mary Pitt. The train, on leaving the station, passed over the viaduct and lofty bridge recently erected by the North British Railway Company across the estuary of the Tay. It was about ten minutes past six in the evening. The view up the river at this time was particularly fine. The tide was about half full, and the rays of the sun striking on the waters had a splendid effect. The fertile valley of the Carse of Gowrie and the hills of Perthshire beyond were seen to great advantage. On the south side, although the beautiful scenery of the Fife shore could be accurately traced for a considerable distance up the river, the view of the hills beyond was slightly obscured by a haze. When the train emerged from the large girders it came into full view of those assembled at the south end of the bridge. Here were the boys of the Mars training-ship, under the command of Captain Scott. Between the large girders and the south end of the bridge the train moved very slowly, the speed being reduced to three miles an hour. The journey along the bridge occupied eleven minutes, and as the weather was all that could be

desired, the Royal party had an excellent view of the Firth of Tay. As soon as the foremost carriages of the train entered upon the land line, the band of the Mars boys struck up the National Anthem, while their companions presented arms. Her Majesty, with Princess Beatrice, was standing close to the carriage window on the south side gazing up the river. She at once recognised the young sailors, and appeared to be much gratified by their loyal reception of her. She smiled, and in response to the greetings of the spectators graciously bowed her acknowledgments. At the same time a Royal salute was being fired from the Mars, which, lying off Woodhaven Pier, attracted special attention on account of her fine dressing. There were several boats on the river, the occupants of which were enabled to catch a glimpse of the Royal travellers. Six of the boats belonging to the Mars, fully manned by the lads, tossed their oars as the train crossed the bridge. The steamer May, with a large complement of passengers, took up a position near the middle of the river, and steamed alongside the train towards the Fife shore. Those on board waved their handkerchiefs, and otherwise made manifestations of their loyalty. On reaching the Fife side the speed of the engine was increased, and the train was soon lost to view. The further route was by Leuchars, within sight of the ancient city of St. Andrews, thence by Cupar, Ladybank, Auchtermuchty, Kinross, Dollar, Tillicoultry, and Alloa to Stirling. It was expected that the Royal train would stop for a short time near Milnathort, to allow the Queen to have a view of Loch Leven and the castle, which stands on an island near the western shore. No stoppage, however, was made, but the speed was lessened. The scene is one of the finest to be seen anywhere. The sun shone brilliantly on the fine sheet of water, and the Royal travellers had the opportunity of viewing it in the most favourable circumstances. At the point where the train was to draw up a large concourse of people had assembled, and poles had been erected, from which floated the union-jack and national ensign. The village, which could be seen in the distance, was also gay with bunting. Hearty cheers were raised as the train passed, and a brass band played "God Save the Queen." Merry peals were chimed from the steeple. The Royal train having arrived at Stirling, the further journey, by the Caledonian Railway, and via Carlisle to Windsor, was continued through the night.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Andrew, S., Vicar of Tideswell, to be Prebendary of Lichfield Cathedral. Batson, Alfred Stephen; Rector of Welford with Wickham, Berks. Castleden, George; Rector of Dennington, Suffolk. Chapman, Edward William; Vicar of Fenrith, Cumberland. Cheshire, Humphrey Poutney; Vicar of Nun Monkton. Church, Charles Marcus, Canon of Wells. Cleary, Augustus Castle; Vicar of Newchurch, Isle of Wight. Crow, Henry Oswald; Perpetual Curate of High Worsall, Yorkshire. Dawes, C. R.; Missions to Seamen Chaplain on the Tyne. De Haviland, C. R.; Chaplain to the Forces, Guernsey. Durst, William; Rural Dean of Alton. Eaton, John Richard Turner; Rector of Alvechurch. Elliott, G.; Chaplain of Newington Infirmary. Fleming, Arthur Willis; Rector of North Stoneham. Fletcher, Robert; Vicar of St. Asaph's, Birmingham. Fletcher, William H.; Vicar of Criftins St. Matthew's. Ford, W. O. P.; Perpetual Curate of St. Ann's, Bewdley. French, William; Chaplain of H. M. S. Resistance, Rock Ferry. Galloway, Edward Dale; Rector of Papworth Everard. Gibbon, William Wynter; Canon of Ripon Cathedral. Green, Thomas Lingard; Vicar of St. Gregory with St. Peter, Sudbury. Greene, Robert Saunders; Chaplain of the Workhouse, Carlisle. Harrison, Henry; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Kent. Harvey, Charles Wigan; Rector of Throcking, Herts. Hassard, Richard Samuel; Minister of Holy Trinity, Dalston. Izod, Thomas; Rector of Cottered. Jackson, J.; Vicar of St. John's, Southall-green, and Chaplain to the St. Marylebone Schools, Southall. Jackson, William Hippisley; Vicar of Stagsden. James, C. W.; Vicar of Buildwas, Salop. Johnson, S. J.; Rector of Abbenhall. Jones, John; Rector of Cerrig-y-Druidion. Jones, Walter Anthony; Rector of Pedmore. Kemble, Edward; Rector of South and West Hanningfield. Kempson, G. A. E.; Vicar of St. James's, Congleton. Lloyd, Arthur; Rector of Norton. Lloyd, William; Vicar of Llanarmon yn Vale. Lowry, Charles Henry; Vicar of St. Mary's, Carlisle. Marshall, Thomas Edward; Rector of Withersfield. Matthews, T. R.; Vicar of St. John Baptist, Earlestown, Newton-in-Makerfield. Minns, George W. Walter; Vicar of Holy Trinity, Weston. Nicholson, Richard; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Pennington. Nock, Thomas Harry; Vicar of the new parish of St. Catherine, Nechells. Norcock, Edward Henry George; Vicar of Walsham-le-Willows. Orde, Powlett Ernest; Vicar of Eye. Parsons, Henry; Rector of St. Mary Magdalene, Bridgenorth. Price, James; Vicar of St. Mark's, Mark Cross, Rotherfield. Raymond, John T.; Rector of Eglwys Cymmin; Vicar of Upton Snodsbury. Salmon, Frank; Rector of Uplyme, Lyne Regis. Shadwell, Arthur Thomas Whitmore; Rector of Little Ilford. Streeten, S.; Association Secretary, Missions to Seamen. Thackeray, Thomson; Vicar of Kilneston-with-Beaworth. Usill, James Harley; Incumbent of All Saints', Eastbourne. Verqueray, Gerard Cokayne; Perpetual Curate of All Saints', Coventry. Vesey, F. G.; Perpetual Curate of St. John the Evangelist's, Huntingdon. Walker, H. S.; Perpetual Curate of Grange, near Keswick. Waters, Henry; Assistant-Chaplain of Coldbath-fields Prison. Whistler, Rose F.; Rector of Penhurst, and Vicar of Ashburnham annexed. Whitworth, Thomas John; Rector of Grately. Williams, Thomas Vincent; Vicar of St. Paul's, Upper Holloway. Wooler, William Upton; Vicar of Thurgoland.—*Guardian.*

The Earl of Devon has been elected president of the City Church and Churchyard Protection Society.

The Church of St. Gregory and St. Martin, Wye, in the diocese of Canterbury, was reopened, after reseating and partial restoration, on the 6th ult.

On the 21st ult. the foundation-stone of a new church was laid by Major-General Sir Frederick Fitzwygram in the Southwark Park-road, Bermondsey.

The ancient little church of Moor Monkton was reopened by the Archbishop of York on the 11th ult., after a complete restoration by the chief landowner of the parish, liberally assisted by other friends.

Her Majesty, as patron of the Rectory, has contributed £100 towards the much-needed restoration of Narberth church. The corner-stone was laid on the 12th ult. by Mrs. Lewis, of Heullan, the first subscriber.

The parishioners of Grosmont, Yorkshire, have presented their late Vicar, the Rev. John Bailey, M.A., upon his leaving the parish, with an elegant silver épergne, and favoured Mrs. Bailey with the gift of a massive gold ring, as tokens of the high esteem in which they are held.

The new church, dedicated to St. Peter, at Scorton, near Garstang, which has been erected at a cost of from £12,000 to £15,000, by Mr. James Ormrod, of Halliwell, near Bolton-le-Moors, to the memory of the late Mr. Peter Ormrod, of Wyresdale Park, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Manchester. The Rev. A. T. Davidson is the first Incumbent.

At a Consistory Court held in the Cathedral, Ripon, on the 19th ult., a faculty was granted to pull down the whole of the fabric of Haworth Church excepting the west tower, and improve and restore the church. Protests were entered against the old church being demolished, but, there being no legal opposition, the faculty was granted.

A new church at Little Leigh, near Northwich, built on the site of the previous one, was consecrated on the 19th ult. by the Bishop of Chester. The structure is a unique example of Cheshire brickwork applied to ecclesiastical purposes. It is built on the estate of Lord Leigh, Mr. Edmund Kirby, of Liverpool, being the architect.

The new chapel at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford. It is a handsome building, in the Lombardic style, from the designs of Captain Cole, R.E., and is ornamented by a beautiful east window, erected by the officers of Royal Engineers in memory of the late Colonel Charles Chesney, of that regiment.

The residents at Sydenham and the neighbourhood (Churchmen and Nonconformists) have presented the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Legge with a cheque for £300, on the occasion of his resigning the living of Sydenham to take that of Lewisham, in succession to his uncle, the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge. The Rev. H. W. Yeatman, Vicar of Netherbury, Dorset, succeeds the Rev. A. Legge at Sydenham.

The Earl of Chichester, in taking part in the annual meeting of the Chichester Diocesan Association, held at Brighton, on the 19th ult., under the presidency of the Bishop of the diocese (Dr. Durnford), was called upon to present a testimonial to the Rev. Prebendary Foster, Rector of Selsey, in acknowledgment of his services as secretary to the association for a period of upwards of forty-two years. The testimonial took the shape of a silver salver and cheques for £140.

A Court of Assistants to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy was held at the Corporation-House, 2, Bloomsbury-place, on the 21st ult.—the Archbishop of Canterbury presiding. After receiving the reports of various committees, the court considered a large number of applications from necessitous clergymen for participation in the midsummer benefactions, and a smaller list of petitions for educational and other grants, some material help being given in almost every case. The total sum distributed amounted to over £2000.

The Church of St. Mary, Southampton, partially restored in memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, was consecrated on the 19th inst. by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury and a large assemblage of clergy and laity.—The large beautiful east window of the lights (the central one 30 feet high) erected in this church, is the special offering of those in the dioceses of Oxford and Winchester who were confirmed by Bishop Wilberforce. The cost has been £353, leaving £112 still to be given. Subscriptions can be sent to the hon. secretary, Miss L. Phillimore, 5, Arlington-street, London, S.W.

The galleries which have so long obstructed the fine old parish church of St. Peter Port, Guernsey, are at last to be removed, and it is expected that the church will be restored ere long. A stained window, representing Mary at the feet of Jesus, has recently been placed in the same church, by Major F. W. Gosselin, late 4th Dragoon Guards, in memory of his late wife, Mary Hutchesson. There now remains but one small window to be filled with stained glass in the whole of this large church.—The Castel church in Guernsey has also been opened, after a thorough restoration. The Hon. James Saumarez has given a window in memory of the late Lady De Saumarez.

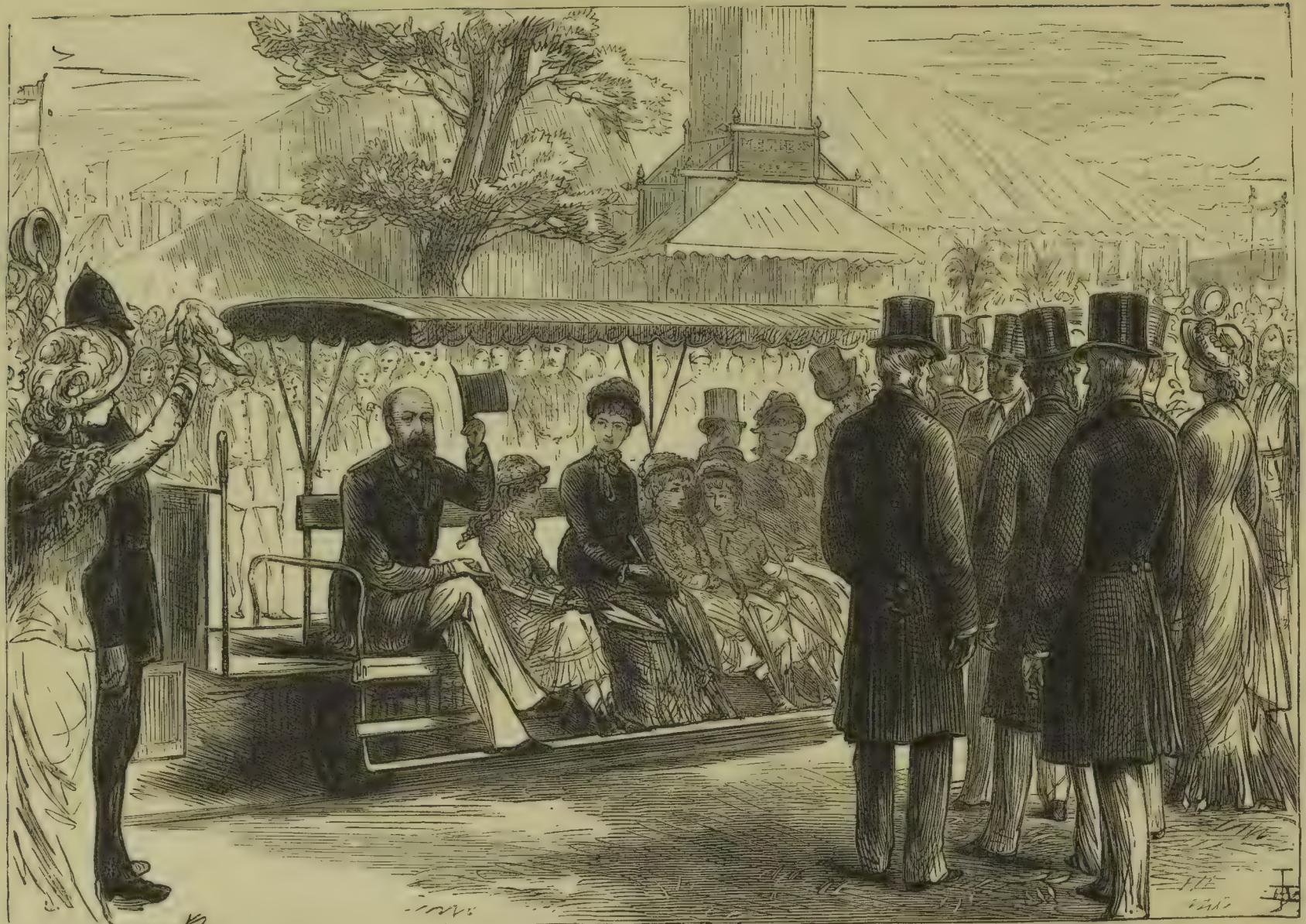
The Archbishop of Canterbury on the 11th ult. reopened the parish church of Tonbridge. It is now nearly three years since it was decided to undertake the formidable task of restoring this ancient parish church, at a cost of £12,180. Mr. Ewan Christian was the architect, and Messrs. G. Plunnett and Sons, of Tonbridge, were the contractors. Towards the above sum Mr. Deacon, of Mabledon (the patron), gave £4000; and the fine old tower has been completely restored, and a handsome clock added, at the expense of the Misses Deacon, of 39, Eaton-square. The Company of Skinners (the governors of Tonbridge School), gave £600, as nearly 200 sittings in the church are required for the accommodation of the school. "An Unknown Donor" (a relative of Mr. Deacon's) gave £1500 for the reseating of the church in teak. The whole restoration has been admirably carried through.

A new church at Middleton, an ancient parochial chapelry in the parish of Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, was consecrated by the Bishop of Carlisle on the 12th ult. It takes the place of an unsuitable and dilapidated building erected about ninety years ago. The funds have been chiefly raised, and the undertaking successfully carried out, through the exertions of Mrs. Moore, of Grimeshill, wife of the present High Sheriff of Westmorland, who is the principal landowner in the township. The architect is Mr. Ferguson, of Carlisle. The east window, of stained glass, is in memory of the late Mr. Moore, and is the gift of his widow. The west window was given by the late Sir Donald Campbell, of Dunstaffnage, whose death took place a few days before the consecration of the church, in memory of his wife (a sister of Mr. Moore) and of their child. The font is the gift of Mr. Moore's only daughter.

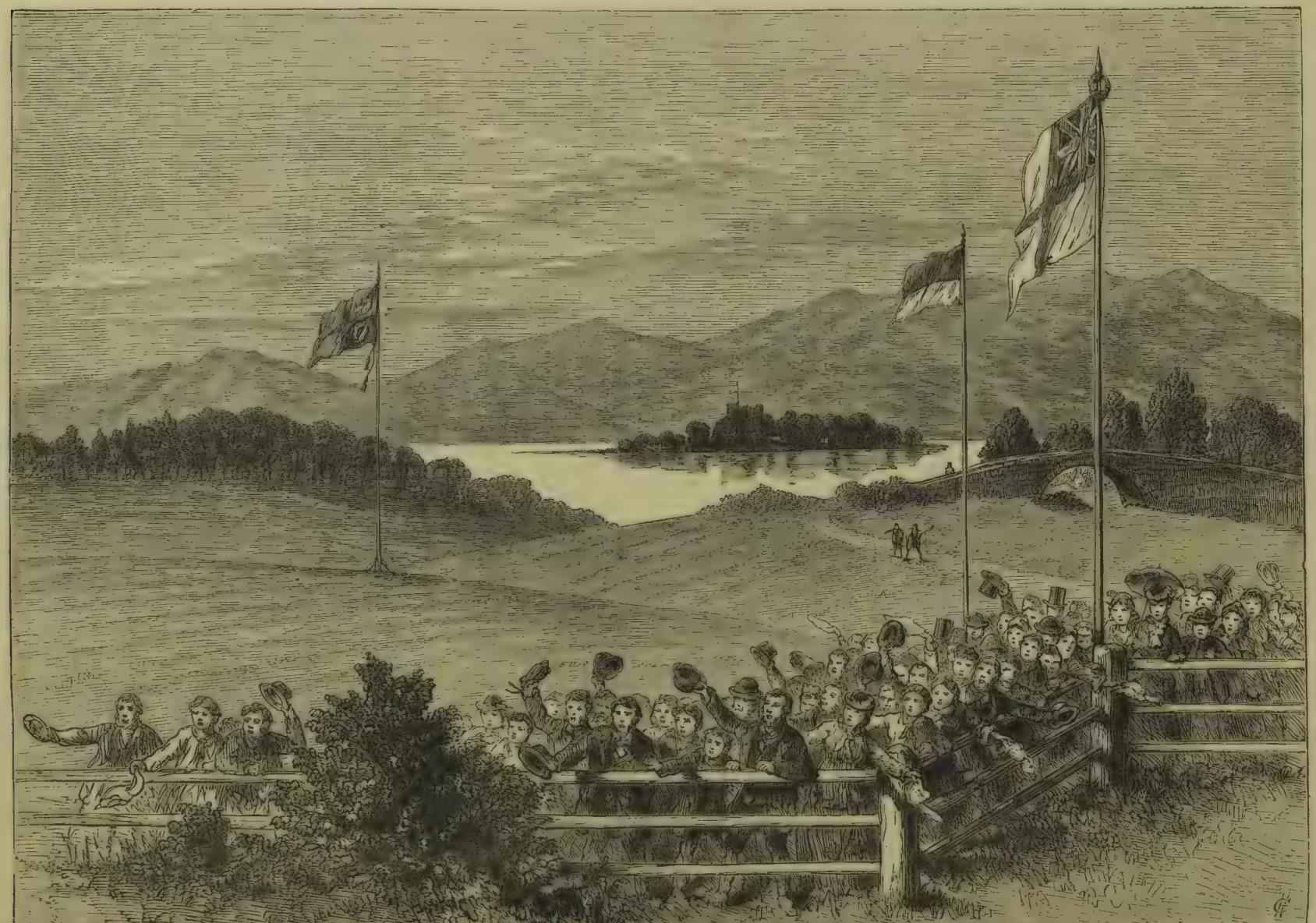
The Rev. J. J. Glendinning Nash, M.A., who has lately been promoted from the curacy of Christ Church, Mayfair, to the incumbency of Christ Church, Woburn-square, has been presented with a purse of £100, a pair of Egyptian ornaments in coloured marbles and inlaid hieroglyphics, and a costly library clock, in testimony of the regard in which he has been held during his seven years' ministrations in the parish of Christ Church, Mayfair. He has also been presented by the teachers and scholars of the Sunday-schools, the members of the Wednesday and mothers' meetings, and others with a communion-service of antique designs, in silver-gilt, richly engraved, in remembrance of his untiring labours and unwearied sympathy. A salver, travelling clock in ormolu, and many other tokens of esteem have been presented by other parishioners.

A handsome Munich window (the work of Messrs. Mayer and Co.), representing "Christ's Sermon on the Mount," has been placed in St. Peter's Church, Coggeshall, Essex, by Major G. D. Skingley, in memory of his wife.—Two stained-glass windows, by Messrs. Ward and Hughes, of Frith-street, Soho-square, have been placed by subscription in St. Thomas's and Holy Trinity Churches, Rhyl, North Wales, in memory of the late Vicar, Archdeacon Morgan, M.A., who had been for twenty-three years the hard-working and energetic Incumbent of that town.—A stained-glass window, representing the Crucifixion, has been placed in the east window of the ancient church of Ebchester, Durham. It is by Messrs. Clayton and Bell. The late Mrs. Surtees, of Hamsterley, who was a great benefactress of the church, gave the window as a memorial to her husband and son, but never saw it, as it arrived during her last illness and was first seen at her funeral in March last.—A stained-glass window (by Messrs. Lavers, Barraud, and Westlake) has been placed in the private chapel of Peterborough Palace by the priests and deacons ordained during the ten years of Bishop Magee's episcopate, as a memorial of their ordination and a mark of their appreciation of the Bishop's hospitality and teaching.

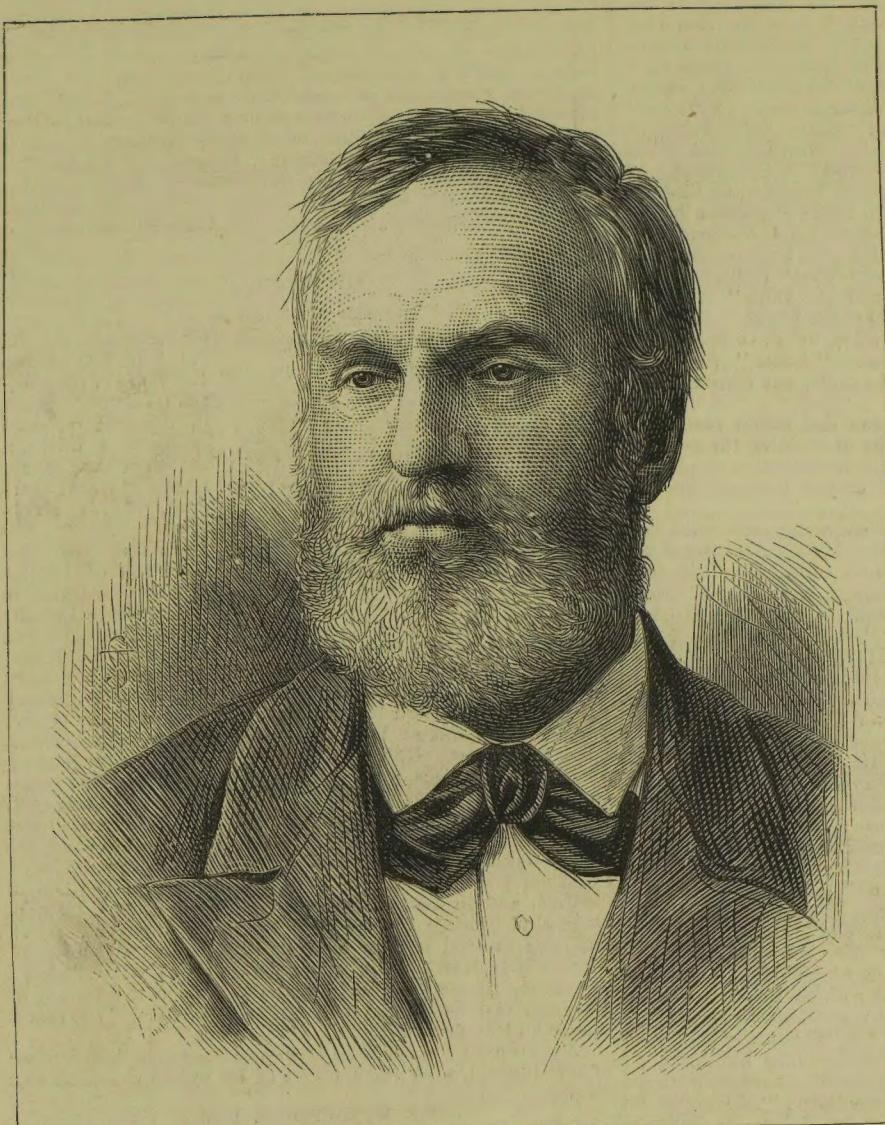
Mr. Ackermann has issued a coloured engraving, entitled "The British Army," representing in about fifty figures the most distinctive uniforms in the British military service.



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE OPENING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—SEE PAGE 14.



LOCHLEVEN CASTLE, AS VIEWED BY THE QUEEN ON HER RETURN FROM THE HIGHLANDS.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



ALEXANDER VOGORIDES, THE NEW GOVERNOR OF EASTERN ROUMELIA.



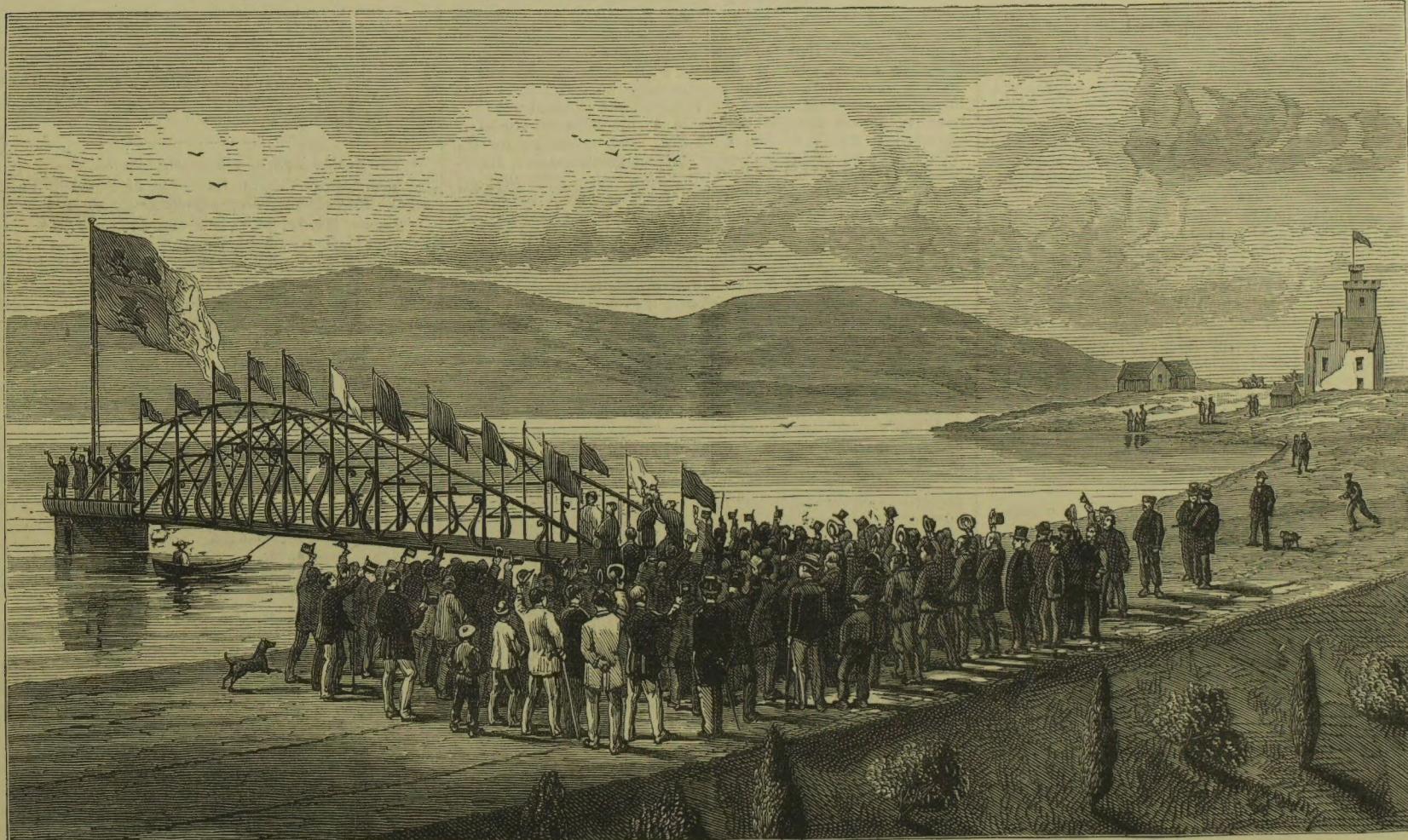
M. COQUELIN, OF THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

THE GOVERNOR OF EAST ROUMELIA.

The newly created tributary province south of the Balkans, inhabited mostly by Bulgarians and Greeks, though it will be nominally subject to the Sultan of Turkey, will enjoy an independent administration. The Governor who has been appointed for five years to rule over East Roumelia is a Bulgarian named Alexander Vogorides, known to the Turks as Aleko Pasha. His father was the son of a cloth manufacturer at Tirmova, and owed his start in life to a Greek in the service

of the Porte who was executed during the Greek revolution. Alexander Vogorides has had a prosperous career. When the late war began he was Turkish Ambassador at Vienna, and apparently devoted to the Ottoman Empire; but the Slav was too strong within him, and shortly after the Russians crossed the Danube he declared openly against the Porte. The Sultan dismissed and recalled him. Instead, however, of returning, as ordered, to Stamboul, Alexander refused, and has since lived out of the Turkish territory, a Panslavist and anti-Turk. It was remarked that he wore the Bulgarian

Kalpak, instead of the Turkish fez, when he took his seat as Governor, and that the Turkish flag has not been hoisted over his official residence. The Governor of East Roumelia is in full possession of the executive powers in that province. He is to have at his disposal military and gendarmerie, and to be allowed to call for Turkish troops when necessary, to proclaim a state of siege, to submit financial and other bills to the Provincial Assembly, and to open and close its sessions. The Sultan has the right to occupy the frontiers, to call the Governor-General to account, to nominate his



THE EDINBURGH WATER SUPPLY: GLADHOUSE RESERVOIR—THE LORD PROVOST TURNING ON THE WATER.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

General Secretary, to sanction the laws voted by the Provincial Assembly, and to approve the officers of administration and justice nominated by the Governor-General. In the administration the Governor-General is to be aided by a Senate consisting of the commander of the militia and gendarmerie, and the heads of the departments of justice, finance, public education, agriculture, commerce, and public works. The making of the laws is vested in the Provincial Assembly. Besides this, East Roumelia has to send Deputies to the Turkish Parliament at Constantinople. The Provincial Assembly has besides the right to modify all laws promulgated by the Porte so far as they regard East Roumelia. East Roumelia will be divided into six circles and twenty-eight districts; the former having each a council. The official language with the Porte is to be Turkish; but in the circles and districts the language will be that of the majority of the inhabitants, whether Bulgarian, Turkish, or Greek. In respect to the financial obligations of the country, the International Commission have estimated the yearly income at eight hundred thousand Turkish pounds. The Governor-General will have to pay three tenths—viz., two hundred and forty thousand Turkish pounds to the Porte. Besides this, East Roumelia will share in proportion to her income in Turkey's financial burdens for the maintenance of order and peace, as well as for the expenses of the national administration. The gendarmerie will, when occasion requires, be helped by the country militia; the latter is also to supply the Turkish troops for defensive purposes. The territorial militia is based on the principle of universal service; that is to say, every man is obliged to serve for four years on active duty.

The Portrait of the new Governor is from a photograph by Abdullah Brothers, of Constantinople.

THE COMÉDIE FRANÇAISE.

We have already published in this Journal the portraits of three lady members of this admirable company of French actors—namely, Mesdemoiselles Sarah Bernhardt, Sophie Croizette, and Jeanne Samary, and of three gentlemen, Messrs. Got, Delaunay, and Mounet-Sully. That of M. Ernest Coquelin is now presented to our readers. His performance of *Don César*, in "Ruy Blas," on Monday night, was greatly admired. The following brief memoir of him is borrowed from the "Short Account of the Comédie Française," by M. L. Mayer, general manager of the performances at the Gaiety Theatre in London:—

"M. Ernest Coquelin was born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1848. His father was a baker and pastry-cook, and he, like his elder brother, wore the white apron and cap before thinking of the stage. In 1866 he obtained a first accessit at the Conservatoire, and a first prize for comedy in 1867. He made his débüt at the Odéon in August of the same year, and at the Comédie Française in 1868 in the rôle of *Petit-Jean* in the 'Plaideurs.' It was only after the siege of Paris, during which M. Coquelin received the military medal for his services in the Garde Mobile, that the incomparable comedian attempted the most important rôles in which he now shines, in the 'Légataire Universel,' the 'Jeux de l'Amour et du Hasard,' the 'Médecin malgré Lui,' the 'Précieuses Ridicules,' 'Le Barbier de Séville,' and the 'Sphinx,' in which he made quite a remarkable creation of the episodic rôle of the Polish musician. Like his brother, M. Coquelin has an excellent comic mask, and he possesses that rare quality of entering, as they say, 'Jusqu' au bout dans la peau du bonhomme.' M. Coquelin was elected *sociétaire* in January of this present year, simultaneously with Mdlle. Jeanne Samary."

The Portrait is from a photograph by M. Reutlinger, of the Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

THE EDINBURGH NEW WATERWORKS.

Some account was given in our last of the works recently constructed for the supply of fresh water to the city of Edinburgh. These consist of reservoirs, partly natural and partly artificial, formed in the Moorfoot Hills, at Portmore and Gladhouse, on the border of Midlothian and Peebles-shire, with aqueducts bringing the water to Alnwick Hill; and there will be other reservoirs at Edgelaw and Rosebery. Portmore Reservoir, of which we gave an illustration, is distant five miles from the Leadburn station of the North British Railway; and Gladhouse is three or four miles higher up the hills. Our second illustration, presented this week, shows the scene on the opening day, the 13th ult., when the Lord Provost of Edinburgh performed the ceremony of turning on the water. There was a good company of visitors and spectators, besides the members of the Edinburgh City Corporation.

Lord Eversley on Monday resigned the office of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Hants, and on the motion of Lord Northbrook, seconded by Lord Henry Scott, M.P., Mr. Melville Portal was unanimously elected his successor.

Seven steamers arrived at Liverpool from the United States and Canada last week, bringing 1630 head of cattle and 4827 sheep, the latter number being much greater than any week for some time past. With fresh meat on board four steamers arrived, their collective consignment amounting to 3223 quarters of beef and 915 carcasses of mutton. The warm weather necessitates the curtailment of the individual consignments.

The Annual Provincial Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Berks and Bucks was held at Abingdon on Thursday week, under the presidency of Sir Daniel Gooch, Bart., M.P., when there was a large assemblage of the Brethren, who were hospitably entertained by Brother Trendell. The business of the province was transacted at the County Hall; and the reports, read by Brother Bradley, Provincial Grand Secretary, showed that Masonry was flourishing in the two counties. After the business the Provincial Grand Master, in the name of the Brethren of the province, presented to Brother William Biggs, of Reading, a testimonial for his valuable services as Provincial Grand Secretary for many years past, the testimonial, consisting of a purse of 100 guineas, a timepiece, and a silver snuff-box, suitably inscribed. At the close of the lodge, the Brethren adjourned to a banquet at the council-chamber.

At the Entrance Examination, recently held at Girton College, Cambridge, an Exhibition of eighty guineas a year for three years, given by the Clothworkers' Company, was awarded to the highest candidate, Miss E. Aitken, a pupil of the North London Collegiate School; and a scholarship of £35 a year for three years, given by Mr. F. D. Moccatta, to the fourth candidate, Miss M. Dawes. Two scholarships of £50 a year for three years, given by the Dowager Lady Stanley of Alderley and Mr. T. H. Bastard, for competition by pupils of the Girls' Public Day School Company Schools, were awarded to the second and third candidates, Miss J. Anelay, a pupil of the Croydon High School, and Miss P. Hodge, of the Nottingham High School. The Russell Gurney Scholarship of £45 a year for three years was awarded to Miss E. Steedman, on the result of an examination in history. There has been a large increase in the number of students enrolled this year.

ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

CONCLUDING NOTICE.

The water-colour drawings need not detain us, as we meet with many of the contributors elsewhere, often better represented. We may, however, commend the following to the visitor's notice. A Bavarian highlander, with his arm in a sling, "Relating his Adventure" (671) to another mountaineer and a young woman seated under the eaves of a chalet, by H. Herkomer. "The Seine Fishers" (697), rather overcharged with colour, by C. Napier Hemy. "Misses" (706), two of Miss Kate Greenaway's naïve little ladies in costumes of our great grandmothers. No. 709, and other studies of Indian figures, by J. Griffiths. "The Passing of Arthur" (723), design for Royal Windsor Tapestry, by Herbert Bone. "Canal at Giudecca" (741), by F. Hampson Jones. "A Welsh Moorland in Autumn" (751), by J. M. Southern. "A Swiss Glacier" (763), by J. W. Smith. "A Running Brook" (769), by Alfred Parsons. "The Shady Way" (780), by E. A. Bearne. "Between the Daylight and the Dark" (796), by Giorgina M. De l'Aubinière. "Toilers of the Woods" (810), by E. A. Waterlow. "Wild Wales" (818), by F. C. Newcome. "September" (842), by A. F. Grace. "Adam" (857), by H. Holiday, a well-drawn study of the nude, but conventional and laboured.

A few miniatures by Miss A. Dixon and others reach the average merit of the oil-paintings, notwithstanding the general neglect of this branch of art since the introduction of photography. There are also some good crayon portraits by W. Clarke Wontner, E. Havill, &c.

Among the most important recent engravings exhibited are the mezzotint, by Mr. S. Cosins, after Millais's "Princes in the Tower" (1253), the merits of which are already too well known to need comment. An excellent engraving in line, executed for the Art-Union of London by Mr. Lumb Stocks, after the late E. M. Ward's picture, "Dr. Johnson Waiting for an Audience of Lord Chesterfield" (1232), which will doubtless prove very popular; Mr. Barlow's plates of Mrs. Reiss, after Millais (1254), and "Breakfast in the Highlands," after Phillip (1222), both of which in their painter-like freedom entirely escape all the mechanical formality of engraving; a capital plate by F. Stackpoole, after Mrs. Butler's "Quatre Bras" (1252), the expressions perfectly rendered; the composition is indeed even more acceptable in black and white than in the colouring of the picture; Mr. E. Girardot's adequate version of Long's "Egyptian Feast" (1198); "Our Pets" (1187), a beautiful engraving after Knaus, by M. N. Barthelma; "Sunshine and Shadow" (1287), by Mr. G. E. Every, after Marcus Stone; "Mrs. Fry Visiting the Prisoners at Newgate" (1242), after Mrs. E. M. Ward; and "Study" after Sir F. Leighton (1258), by Mr. Atkinson; a line engraving by Mr. Doo, after a portrait of himself by the late Sir Francis Grant (1192); and plates by Messrs. Francis Holl, G. Zobel, and others. The noteworthy etchings include one of "Old Putney Bridge" (1233), by Mr. Whistler, which we have already noticed at the Black and White Exhibition; "Sardis" (1237), by Mr. Bradley, after H. Johnson, with a solemn, finely-rendered effect after sundown; "Moonlight" (1269), by C. P. Slocombe; and others by Messrs. J. Ballin, V. Lhullier, L. Richeton, Lowenstam, Willenich, F. Goulding, J. P. Heseltine, A. Mongin, R. W. Macbeth, L. B. Phillips, C. W. M. Lewis, and C. J. Watson.

The show of architectural drawings is meagre, and, as usual, does not adequately represent the great activity in and development of architecture in recent years; still there is sufficient even here to show the rapid progress made in this department of art, and which gave this country so distinguished a position in the great international contest at Paris last year. We should, however, have liked to have had definite draughtsman's reports respecting certain important works in hand. The public would, for instance, have been pleased with evidence from which it might have judged of the restoration of St. Alban's, and of the vexed question of the new roof; and drawings of some of the appropriate detail which Mr. Waterhouse has added, we believe, to his original design for the Natural History Museum; and information touching the Law Courts. Mr. E. M. Barry, too, has abstained altogether from exhibiting. One of the principal works here illustrated is the New Oratory, Brompton, for which there are competitive designs by G. Gilbert Scott—of the proposed interior and of a longitudinal section—A. J. Adams, G. Natrass, and Herbert A. Gribble, the last (1099) being the selected design. Messrs. Goldie and Child were likewise unsuccessful competitors, though their design for the Dominican Church at Waterford (1134) is an effective Italian example. The style required for the Oratory was—as, of course, was to be expected—Italian; the competitors have all striven to impart characteristics from St. Peter's; and it could not have been very easy for the judges to decide between the rival claimants. Mr. G. Gilbert Scott also sends a design for the "Façade of St. James's Church, Westmoreland-street, Mary-lebone" (1178).

Mr. Norman Shaw only contributes a view from the southwest of Adcote, Shropshire (1177), which he deposits at the Academy as his "diploma" work on his election to full membership. Simple, elegant, quite appropriate for a country mansion in the situation, it is a happy example of the artist's free treatment of the style of native architecture which his good taste has done so much to bring into vogue. We cannot give similar praise to Mr. Street's design for houses in Cadogan-square (1174), in which there seems to have been an effort to forcibly introduce features too ecclesiastical in character. Mr. Street is, however, at home in designs for country churches, of which we may specially commend "St. Peter's, Bournemouth" (1158). Another (1107) has more of the architect's peculiarities. Mr. Waterhouse shows some good illustrations of the use of terra-cotta and brick, in "New-court, Carey-street" (1094), and "Offices of Providential Assurance Company, Holborn" (1101). We should, however, prefer less severe angularity in the enrichment and more of the flowing playfulness of some of the examples at Bologna, Verona, Padua, and other parts of North Italy. His "New Buildings, Pembroke College, Cambridge" (1102) should not be overlooked. Other works of interest and merit are "The Tower of St. Paul's Church, Manchester" (1112), by J. Oldrid Scott; "The Divinity and Literary Schools for the University of Cambridge" (1117), by Basil Champneys; "Municipal Buildings and Free Library, Leeds" (1114), by G. Corson; and works by Messrs. G. George and Peto, Messrs. A. Dunn and E. Hanson, Mr. J. D. Sedding, and Mr. J. Sulman. Mr. Gilbert Redgrave's design for the English half-timbered house in the Avenue des Nations at the Paris Exhibition is also here.

To Mr. W. Scott's "Design for Provincial Townhall" (1144) we would refer more particularly, because, notwithstanding its imposing mass, and the marked merit of details, it seems to take the wrong direction observable in the designs of several large public buildings recently completed or in progress. The architects of the designs we refer to select incongruous elements from different styles, or they adopt a "transitional style" (a phrase which by-the-way almost in itself involves a fallacy), or they copy a building that has been modified in course of erection to meet unforeseen requirements; or a congeries of

buildings erected at different times, and of course they are often obliged to make further adaptations of their models to provide for modern wants. The idea is to secure picturesqueness "surprise"; but the result is too often mere higgledy-piggledy fortuitous discordancy. We hold that such "picturesqueness" is hardly more admissible in architecture than in the restricted field of sculpture. In all pure and fine masterpieces of architecture, whatever the style, you will always find symmetry, balance, and harmonious relationship throughout, even if only suggested where parts are omitted or unfinished. And these immutable truths of all art are as much in force now as they were in the days of Ictinus, or when the mediæval architects reared the cathedrals of Germany, France, and England, or the Mohammedans constructed the graceful Alhambra and the lovely Taj-Mahal, or Michael Angelo realised his dream of hanging the Pantheon-like dome of St. Peter's in the air.

OBITUARY.

LORD LAWRENCE.

The Right Honourable Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., P.C., Baron Lawrence of the Punjab, and of Grately, in Hampshire, and a Baronet, died on the 27th ult. at 23, Queen's Gate Gardens, in his sixtieth year. His Lordship was the sixth son of Lieut.-Colonel Alexander Lawrence, by Letitia, his wife, daughter of the Rev. G. Knox, Rector of Strabane, and was brother of Sir Henry Montgomery Lawrence, Bart., distinguished also in political and military service in India. Lord Lawrence was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and at Haileybury, where he passed a brilliant collegiate career. He went to India in 1829, and, after holding various minor offices, was appointed Commissioner of the Sutlej in 1846, and of the Punjab in 1849. He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and G.C.B. in the following year. A baronetcy was conferred upon him Aug. 16, 1858, and he was sworn of the Privy Council, the East India Company granting him a pension of £2000 per annum. He became a Member of the Indian Council, and in 1864 was appointed Viceroy and Governor-General of India. He retired from the viceroyalty in 1868, and was created a peer the following year. He married, August, 1841, Harriette Katherine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, Rector of Culdaff and Cloncha, in the county of Donegal, and had four sons and six daughters. His eldest son, John Hamilton, is now Lord Lawrence.

A portrait of the late Lord Lawrence is given in this Number of our Journal, with some notice of his public character and services.

SIR W. TWYSDEN, BART.

Sir William Twysden, eighth Baronet, of Roydon Hall, East Peckham, Kent, died on the 22nd ult. at Aberdeen-place, Maida-hill, in his ninety-first year. He was born Dec. 1, 1788, the eldest son of Sir William Jervis Twysden, seventh Baronet, by Frances, his wife, daughter of Alexander Wynch, Esq., Governor of Madras, and succeeded his father Feb. 3, 1834. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. There being no issue, the title devolves on his nephew, now Sir Louis John Twysden, tenth Baronet. The Twysdens, formerly of Roydon, are a Kentish family of great antiquity, tracing back to Adam de Twysden, of Twysden, temp. Edward I.

SIR W. FOTHERGILL-COOKE.

Sir William Fothergill-Cooke, F.R.S., the well-known electrician, died on the 25th ult. at Farnham, aged seventy-three. He was the son of William Cooke, M.D., of Durham, where, and at Edinburgh University, he was educated. In 1826 he entered the military service of the East India Company, and was on the Staff till 1831. Turning his attention to electricity, Sir William co-operated with Sir Charles Wheatstone, and they patented their joint inventions, constructing the first practical electric telegraph in 1838, from Paddington to Windsor. He received in 1863 the Royal Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts; and for his services in furtherance of telegraphy was made a Knight Bachelor in 1869. Sir William married, in 1838, Anna Louise, daughter of Joseph Wheatley, Esq., of Treeton, Yorkshire.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Mrs. Danby Vernon-Harcourt, of Swinton Park, Masham, on the 26th ult., aged eighty-four.

James Hardy, Esq., on the 17th ult., at his residence, Jacques Hall, Bradfield, Essex.

Alexander Whitelaw, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, on July 1, aged fifty-five, after an illness of about two years' duration.

John Campbell MacNaughton, Esq., of Killelan and Oakfield, on the 2nd ult., at Killelan House, Campbelltown, aged sixty.

Tisbury Fox, M.D., of 14, Harley-street, suddenly, on the 7th ult., aged forty-three, while on a visit to Paris.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Latham Brownrigg, commanding 84th Regiment, on the 23rd ult., at Dover, aged forty-eight.

John Andrews, Esq., M.D., Fleet Surgeon, R.N., retired, on the 7th ult., at Willowbank, Titchfield, aged sixty-one.

The Rev. James Bulwer, M.A., Rector of Hunworth cum Stody, Norfolk, on the 11th ult., in his eighty-sixth year.

George Rowland Thompson, Esq., Solicitor and Coroner for the county of Westmorland, on the 16th ult., at Bongate Hall, Appleby, aged forty-seven.

John Fenton, Esq., J.P. of Plumpton, Heywood on the 22nd ult., at Woodlawn, Castlewellan. He was son of the late John Fenton, Esq., M.P. for Rochdale.

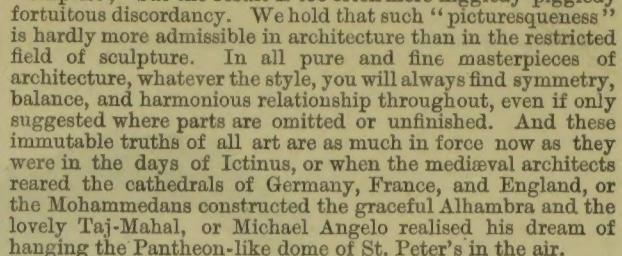
Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur More Molyneux, late of the 2nd European Regiment, L.I., Madras, on the 20th ult., at Weybank, Surrey, aged sixty-six.

The Rev. Newton Smart, M.A., Canon of Salisbury and Rector of Burghfield, Berks, on the 23rd ult., at Burghfield Rectory, aged eighty.

Colonel A. C. Scott, Retired List, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 14th ult., at Bowland House, Midlothian, in his seventy-sixth year. He was second son of the late John Corse Scott, Esq., of Sinton, in the county of Roxburgh.

Colonel Edward Moody Ryan, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 12th ult., at Collingham-place, aged fifty-five. He was the eldest surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir E. Ryan, entered the Army in 1840, and attained the rank of Colonel in 1871.

Andrew Buchanan Yuille, Esq., of Darleth, Dumbartonshire, J.P., on the 9th ult., at Bath, aged seventy-two. He



was the eldest son of George Murdoch Yule, Esq., by Matilda, his wife, daughter of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Ardinconal, in the county of Dumfarton, and succeeded his uncle, Thomas Yule, who died unmarried in 1827.

Captain James Francis Carthew, 13th Bengal Lancers, on May 4, on his way from Afghan to Peshawur. He was elder son of the late Rev. James Carthew and grandson of Admiral Carthew, of Tredudwell, Cornwall.

Henry Orlando Bridgeman, Esq., on the 14th ult., at Blackheath, aged fifty-four. He was the eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Edmund Bridgeman, and grandson of Orlando, first Earl of Bradford.

Mrs. Elizabeth Charlotte Peat, widow of Major Alexander Cumine Peat, C.B., of the Bombay Engineers (who died some twenty years since), and the last surviving niece of the great Sir Walter Scott, recently, aged sixty-eight.

Charles Walford, Esq., J.P., of Foxborough Hall, Woodbridge, Suffolk. He was younger son of the late Rev. William Walford, by Diana, his wife, daughter of Randall Burroughes, Esq., of Manor House, Long Stratton.

The Rev. Lewis Marcus, M.A., for thirty-four years Vicar of St. Paul's, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, on the 12th ult., at the Vicarage. He was formerly Curate of Biggleswade, Beds, and Head Master of Holbeach Grammar School.

Martha, Dowager Lady Rashleigh, widow of Sir John Colman Rashleigh, Bart. (so created in 1831), on the 9th ult., at Stanley Lodge, Exmouth, aged ninety-three. Her Ladyship, who was the daughter of John Gould, M.D., was married in 1833, and was left a widow Aug. 4, 1847.

David Moore, Ph.D., M.R.I.A., for upwards of forty years Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Dublin, on the 9th ult., in Dublin. He was formerly employed on the Geological Survey of Ireland, and was the author of several highly esteemed works on Botany.

Sarah, Lady Fairfax, widow of Sir Henry Fairfax—created a Baronet in 1836—and eldest daughter of the late William Astell, Esq., M.P. for the county of Bedford, on the 23rd ult., at St. George's-road, Belgravia. Her Ladyship was married in 1851, and was left a widow in 1860.

Major-General George G. Moxon, late Bengal Staff Corps, formerly 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, on the 22nd ult., at Tottenham, aged fifty-nine. He saw active service in the Punjaub campaign, at Guzerat, and during the Indian Mutiny, and attained the rank of Major-General in 1876.

Mr. Henry Noel Humphreys, a distinguished naturalist and archaeologist, on the 10th ult., at his residence in Westbourne-square, Hyde Park. He was born in Birmingham about the year 1809. He published several well-known works on natural history and archaeology, and was a frequent contributor to various periodicals.

Katherine Grace, Lady Grove, on the 8th ult., at Ferne, Wiltshire, aged fifty-one. Her Ladyship was the second daughter of the Hon. Waller O'Grady, Q.C., son of Lord Chief Baron O'Grady, first Viscount Guillamore, by Grace Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of Hugh, third Lord Massy, and was married, Jan. 16, 1847, to Sir Thomas Fraser Grove, Bart., of Ferne, so created in 1874.

Captain Charles Evelyn Rowley, R.N., on the 18th ult., at Nice, aged fifty-four. He was the elder son and heir apparent of Sir Charles Rowley, Bart., of Hill House, Berks, by Frances, his wife, daughter of John Evelyn, Esq., of Wootton, Surrey. He married, May 11, 1848, Grace Anna, daughter of J. W. Boughton-Leigh, Esq., of Brownsover Hall, Warwickshire, but had no issue.

Hans Hamilton Woods, Esq., of Melverton Hall, and Whiteside House, in the county of Dublin, J.P. and D.L., on the 12th ult., aged sixty-four. He was the second son of the late George Woods, Esq., of Melverton, and of Winter Lodge, by Sarah, his wife, eldest daughter of Hans Hamilton, Esq., of Sheep Hill, in the county of Dublin. He served as High Sheriff of Meath in 1851, and of Dublin in 1854.

The Rev. William Charles Cotton, Vicar of Frodsham, eldest son of the late Mr. William Cotton, some time Governor of the Bank of England, and brother of Lord Justice Cotton, on the 20th ult., aged sixty-six. Mr. Cotton was student of Christ Church, Oxford, and Newcastle scholar. He graduated B.A. in 1835, and was ordained in 1837 by the Bishop of Oxford. From 1839 to 1841 he was Vicar of St. John's, Windsor, and in the latter year he became domestic chaplain to the late Bishop of New Zealand.

The Rev. Frederick Beadon, M.A., Canon and Chancellor of Wells Cathedral, Rector of North Stoneham, Hants, in his 102nd year. He was third son of Rev. Edward Beadon, also Rector of North Stoneham, and domestic chaplain to Lord Bute, by Mary, his wife, daughter of Sir William Watson, M.D., and was nephew of Richard Beadon, D.D., Bishop of Bath and Wells. He married Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Henry Wilder, LL.D., of Purley Hall, Berks. Shortly after the completion of his 100th year her Majesty, it will be remembered, paid him a visit.

Captain Clayton, Adjutant of the Carnarvon Militia, has been appointed Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire, in the place of the late Captain C. Pearson.

The annual "speeches" were held at Rugby last Saturday, and the event of the day was the opening of the new Temple Library and Museum. The museum is at present occupied by a loan collection of pictures and objects of art, lent partly by the neighbouring noblemen and gentlemen, Lords Warwick, Craven, Spencer, &c., and partly by the British Museum and the authorities of the South Kensington Museum.

The Earl of Beaconsfield has somewhat contemptuously declined the gold laurel wreath exhibited in the Crystal Palace as having been bought with "the people's tribute" of 52,800 pennies collected by Mr. Tracy Turnor. The following letter to Mr. Turnor, which he publishes, explains his Lordship's reasons:—"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, June 16, 1879.—Sir,—Lord Beaconsfield desires me to inform you that he has received and carefully considered your letter of the 8th inst., in which you ask him to name a day for the presentation of a laurel wreath procured by the contributions of upwards of 50,000 of the people, which have been collected, according to your statement, with 'immense labour and never-yet-examined efforts.' His Lordship has, moreover, had before him the correspondence which during the last five years you have addressed to him, and he notices especially your complaints that your services have received no recognition at the hands of the leaders of the Conservative party, and the expression of your hope that 'sooner or later they will meet with reward.' Although Lord Beaconsfield would fully appreciate and value a spontaneous gift from his fellow-subjects belonging to a class in which he has ever taken the warmest interest, he cannot but feel that, being himself intimately connected with honours and rewards, he is precluded by the spirit in which you have previously addressed him from accepting a gift thus originated, and proffered in a manner which he cannot deem satisfactory.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, Algernon Turnor."

CHESS.

L W T (St. Leonard's).—In the solut'on of No. 1841 White's answer to 2. B to K B 5th is 3. Q takes P, mate. Why, therefore, should he stop to capture the Bishop, as your answer suggests?

J G F (Ramsgate).—Problem No. 1842 cannot be solved, as you propose, by 1. K to B 3rd, as a little further examination will satisfy you.

A H (Swansea).—The "Evans" game is interesting, and it shall receive due honours.

H B (Hampton-hill).—Your letter was destroyed when read, and we are therefore now unable to deny or affirm your claim to have solved No. 1841. If you were to write three weeks hence to say you had solved No. 1841 we should, in the ordinary course of things, be placed in a similar dilemma, but as your letter is before us we take the opportunity of informing you that the problem cannot be solved by 1. Q to B 5th, as you propose.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1842 received from H de W (Marseilles), R A Scott, and Dudu.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1843 received from Carlos (Lille), Chileno-Irelleth, Beatrice (Ealing), J G Finch, G Rushby, P le Page, S W Lock, K Bohn, J v d Kamer (Muidelburg), and Laura Greaves.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1844 received from Copiapino, Irelleth, E H H V, W S B, Lulu, J G Finch, Norman Rumbelow, W Byres, Alpha, Cant, Nodrog, C F Jones, Elsie V, T Barrington, G Fosbroke, N Warner, T W H, R Ingersoll, H Langford, B L Dyke, H Barret, W Warren, C Elmore, N Cator, Helen Lee, R Jessop, Frances R, G L Mayne, D Templeton, Liz, An Old Hand, F R Jeffrey, H Brewster, D W Kell, M O'Halloran, G H V, W Leeson, East Marden, and E Elsbury.

NOTE.—Many of our regular solvers have sent proposed solutions of this fine composition beginning 1. Q to R 7th, 1. Q to B 5th, 1. Q takes K, 1. R to Q 4th (ch), 1. R to K 6th (ch), all of which are very wide of the mark. The answer to 1. Q takes Kt is B takes B, to 1. Q to R 7th is 1. P to K 4th. If White play 1. Q to B 5th, Black's reply is 1. B to B 2nd, followed by 2. B to B 3rd; the checks of the Rock are so obviously weak that it should be unnecessary to point out the defences.

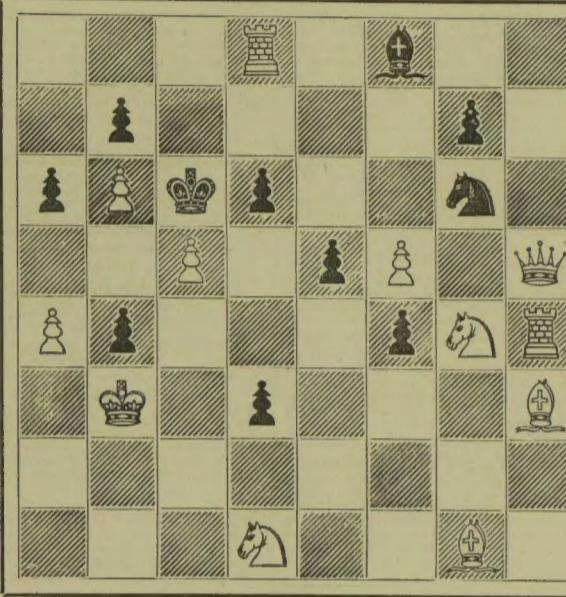
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1843.

WHITE. BLACK.
1. B to B 4th B to Q 4th
2. R to K B 3rd Any move
3. Q mates.

PROBLEM NO. 1846.

By the Rev. W. LEESON.

BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. MASON AND POTTER.

The fourth Game played at the City Club on June 23.

(Irregular Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th P to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K 3rd P to Q 3rd
4. B to Q 3rd

It is the prevailing custom to play 4. B to K 2nd when the defence adopts the Queen's Fianchetto early in the opening; but the move in the text is quite as safe, and is certainly more attacking.

4. B to Kt 2nd
5. Castles B to K 2nd
6. P to B 4th Castles
7. P to Q 3rd

After the game Mr. Potter remarked that he did not think this move satisfactory, although it must eventually aid any attack that may be obtained. Without going into the general principle, it may be said of the particular instance that it caused no loss of time in the shape of the opening eventually assumed.

7. P to B 4th
8. Kt to B 3rd P to Q 4th
9. P to Q Kt 3rd Kt to B 3rd

At this point the position is precisely the same as one occurring in the thirteenth game of the match between Staunton and St. Amant, although brought about by a different order of moves.

10. B to Kt 2nd
Here the Frenchman played 10. P takes Q P with the view of obstructing the range of the adverse Bishop; and we believe that move, followed by 11. B to Kt 2nd, is the best line of play.

10. Q P takes P

The right move, and one that, if correctly followed up, should have given the second player the best of the opening.

11. Kt P takes P Q R to B sq

This loses time; whereas 11. P takes Q P, followed by 11. P to Q 4th, secures him the superior game.

12. P to Q 5th

A well-timed stroke, that changes the aspect of the game materially, and turns it altogether in White's favour.

12. P takes P

Since our last report of the match between Messrs. Mason and Potter, the third, fourth, and fifth games have been played. In the third game Mr. Mason had the move, and Mr. Potter adopted the French defence with a novel continuation in the opening, and scored the first victory in the match in thirty-two moves. The fourth game, an irregular opening, was also won by Mr. Potter; and this, the most interesting of the series, is given above. The fifth game was a longer struggle. Mr. Potter, adopting the Sicilian defence combined with the King's Fianchetto, obtained a good opening; but Mr. Mason, playing throughout with consummate judgment, won the game in forty-one moves. The sixth game was begun on Monday last, and, after five hours' play, was adjourned to Wednesday, owing to the lateness of the hour, the position presenting a difficult end-game, but, as we think, in favour of our American Cousin. The score as we go to press stands—Mr. Potter, 2; Mr. Mason, 1, drawn, 2; and one unfinished.

Mr. Gastineau was fortunate in selecting Saturday last for his annual garden-party to the chessplayers of London. The prolonged severity of our Summer was on that day relieved by soft winds and genial sunshine, and these fleeting blessings, supplementing a cordial welcome from the host, imparted to the occasion all that was required to complete the enjoyment of his visitors. The City Club was represented by Messrs. Blackburne, Down, Heywood, Macdonnell, Moffat, Murton, Potter, and many others, who rendered due honours to the toast of the occasion, "Prosperity to the City Chess Club," proposed by Mr. Gastineau and responded to by Messrs. Murton and Potter. The only other toast permitted at these meetings, the health of the host, was proposed by Mr. Macdonnell, after which the guests returned to the gardens and resumed their favourite pastime. Among the noteworthy games played during the meeting was one between Messrs. Mason and Watts consulting on one side, and Messrs. Potter and Heywood on the other, which resulted in a draw.

The second tourney of the British Problem Association is announced, and the conditions are that for the best set of three problems, two to four moves, a prize of £5 will be given; for the second, a prize of £1; for the third, a copy of "Chess Gems," by Mr. J. A. Miles; and a special prize of £2, presented by Professor Tomlinson, F.R.S., for the best problem contributed to the tourney. The problems are to be sent, under the usual conditions, to Mr. Taylor, 63, Malvern-road, Dalston, on or before Sept. 30 next; and the judges are Messrs. Andrews and Pierce, with Mr. Grimshaw as umpire.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Nov. 20, 1877) of Mr. John Foster, late of Prospect House, Clayton, Bradford, Yorkshire, who died on March 6 last, has been proved by William Foster, Johnston Jonas Foster, Abraham Briggs Foster, and John Foster, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator bequeaths among other legacies £1000 to his executors upon trust to pay the income to the Curate or Scripture Reader for the time being of the district parish of Queensbury, Halifax; £1000 each to the Halifax Infirmary and Dispensary and the Bradford Infirmary and Dispensary; £4000 to his executors upon trust to apply the same as they shall think proper and discreet for the benefit of Queensbury; £250 to the trustees of the Baptist Chapel at Queensbury upon trust to pay the income to the minister for the time being of the said chapel; to his wife he leaves £500, and for life Prospect House with the furniture and effects, and £2000 per annum if she shall so long remain his widow; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Sarah Briggs Hirst, £20,000; upon trust for his daughters, Mrs. Mary Ann Bankart, Mrs. Ruth Anderton, Mrs. Hannah Stansfeld, and Mrs. Jane Norris, £25,000 each; and the residue of his real and personal estate to his four sons.

The will (dated July 18, 1878) of Mr. Alexander McDonald, late of No. 30, Pembridge-gardens, Bayswater, who died on May 28 last, was proved on the 20th ult. by Mrs. Anna Louisa McDonald, the widow, and John James Hamilton, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £180,000. The testator gives to his wife £500, his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects, and an annuity of £1500, in addition to the money he had covenanted to pay under their antenuptial contract; to his executor, Mr. Hamilton, and to his cousin, Miss Mary Ann Watt, £1000 each; to his son-in-law, Mr. Myburgh, a freehold house in Queensborough-terrace, and £5000; upon trust for his daughter, Mrs. Bonham Carter, and her children, in addition to her marriage settlement. Should both his daughters die without leaving a child who shall live to attain a vested interest in the testator's property, there is an ultimate trust, as to such part of his property as may by law be bequeathed for charitable purposes, in favour of the hospitals within five miles of Charing-cross; and as to the other part of his property, subject to legacies of £20,000 each to his two sons-in-law, in favour of his next of kin.

The will (dated Dec. 17, 1878) of Mr. George Sandars, late of Beechwood, Tonbridge Wells, who died on May 14 last, was proved on the 16th ult. by John Edward Walker, Edward Bury, and Samuel Sandars, the son, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator leaves to his wife, Mrs. Arabella Sandars, £500, certain furniture, plate, pictures, horses and carriages, and the income of £10,000 for life; ample provision is made for his three daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, and Mary Arabella; and there are legacies to his executors, relatives, servants, and others; the residue of his property he gives to his said son. The deceased was a J.P. and D.L. for the West Riding of Yorkshire, and also a J.P. for Essex; and he sat in Parliament as member for Wakefield in the Conservative interest from 1847 to 1857, when he retired.

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1851) of Mrs. Caroline Cracraft, late of No. 37, Albemarle-street, who died on Jan. 3 last, was proved on the 14th ult. by Mrs. Anna Maria Ward, the sister and next of kin of the deceased, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testatrix's husband, Captain Peter Cracraft, R.N., the sole legatee named in the will, having died in her lifetime, the whole of her property becomes divisible among her next of kin, according to the statute for the distribution of intestate's effects.

The will (dated Aug. 13, 1874) with two codicils (dated July 8, 1875, and Oct. 4, 1877) of Mr. Joshua Wimbush, late of No. 6, Cadogan-place, and of Halkin-street, Belgrave-square, jobmaster, who died on May 18 last, was proved on the 9th ult. by Mrs. Annie Wimbush, the widow, Henry Wimbush, the brother, and Miss Janie Tomlinson, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £90,000. The testator gives to his wife absolutely his residence in Cadogan-place, with the furniture and effects, his private horses and carriages, and £5000; to his son Joshua Herbert Wimbush his property at Drewton and Wallingford, Yorkshire; to his other children, £15,000 between them; and some other legacies. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life or widowhood; and then as to the residue of the realty for his said son, and as to the residue of the personality for all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated April 10, 1879) of Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., late of No. 16, Fitzroy-square, who died on May 17 last at Weymouth, was proved on the 9th ult. by Charles Kennedy Brooke and Henry James Brooke, the sons, and Walter Stennett Prichard, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Brooke, his furniture and effects, £500, a life insurance policy, and an annuity of £400; to his executors £100 each; and there are special gifts to each of his children. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided between his two sons Charles Kennedy and Henry James, and his two daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth Eardley Wilmot and Mrs. Emma Maria Sewell.

The will (dated May 17, 1879) of Mr. Lewis Jacobs, late of No. 55, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park, who died on May 18 last, at No. 11, Pembridge-square, was proved on the 7th ult. by Matthew Henry Jacob, the son, Jonah Nathan, and Lionel Van Oven, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator leaves to his said son £5000 and his freehold property at Fobling, Essex; £3000 upon trust for his son Nathaniel; £250 to be distributed by his executors among such charities as they may deem desirable; and a few other legacies. The residue is to be divided between his son Simeon and his daughter Mir

THE TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The contracts for the construction of the CALAIS, SWANSEA, and IMPERIAL TRAMWAYS having been practically completed and the balance of the Shares receivable in payment delivered, the TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

7250 Shares of £5 each in the CALAIS TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, at £5 per Share.

7250 Shares of £10 each in the SWANSEA IMPROVEMENTS AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, at £8 "

1450 Shares of £10 each in the IMPERIAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED, at £10 "

All the above Shares are fully paid up and the liability limited.

THE CALAIS TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Full particulars of this Company, together with a Map of the Tramways, can be had on application as below, and the Directors of the Tramways and General Works Company have no hesitation in recording their belief that this little Company will prove as successful as any other with which they have been connected.

THE SWANSEA IMPROVEMENTS AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY.

Although this Company has been in existence longer than many of the Tramways which are now paying good dividends, and whose shares accordingly stand at very high premiums, its Directors have not yet been able to pay a dividend to its shareholders, in consequence of the many difficulties which had to be overcome in dealing with the Swansea Corporation and certain owners of land, whose property this Company is bound to acquire to enable them to carry out the necessary improvements; but, as will be seen by the following report, the most important of these difficulties have at last been overcome, and the others are in a fair way of being immediately settled; so that the development of the Company should now make rapid progress.

The division of the Shares into two distinct classes—viz., Tramway and Land Shares—cannot fail to improve their price.

THE IMPERIAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Now that the five lines owned by this Company—viz., the Gloucester, Reading, Dublin-Southern, Midland-Southern, and Corris Tramways—are at work, these Shares cannot fail to develop into a satisfactory investment. Were it not for the great delay in completing the lines, caused by the frost and snow of the recent winter, they would doubtless command a premium of 15 or 20 per cent.

Application for Shares in the proportion of five Calais, five Swansea, and one Imperial, or any multiple of these figures, will receive a preference in considering the applications, which must be made on the accompanying form and forwarded to the Secretary of The Tramways and General Works Company, Limited, at their Offices, 57, Moorgate-street, E.C., London, where particulars of the Calais Tramways Company, the last Report and Accounts published by the Swansea Company, and particulars of the lines comprised in the Imperial System, can also be obtained.

The Shares will be placed in the names of the purchasers free of all expenses.

June 30, 1879.

FORM OF APPLICATION TO PURCHASE.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE

TRAMWAYS AND GENERAL WORKS COMPANY,

LIMITED,

57, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

GENTLEMEN.—Referring to the Circular issued by you dated June 30, 1879, offering to sell 7250 fully paid-up shares of £5 each in the Calais Tramways Company, Limited, at £5 per share;

7250 fully paid-up shares of £10 each in the Swansea Improvements and Tramways Company at £8 per share; and 1450 fully paid-up shares of £10 each in the Imperial Tramways Company, Limited, at £10 per share.

The undersigned, or any smaller number, can now sell me, and to pay the purchase-money thereof to such bankers and at such time as you may direct upon your acceptance of this offer.

Shares in the Calais Tramways Company, Limited.

Shares in the Swansea Improvements and Tramways Company.

Shares in the Imperial Tramways Company, Limited.

Useful Signature

Name in full

Address

Description

Date

Insert number of Shares intended to purchase in each Company.

Shares in the Calais Tramways Company, Limited.

Shares in the Swansea Improvements and Tramways Company.

Shares in the Imperial Tramways Company, Limited.

Useful Signature

Name in full

Address

Description

Date

Useful Signature

Name in full

Address

Description

Date

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